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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-87-185  
Thursday  
24 September 1987

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### CONTENTS

24 September 1987

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

##### Japan

Official Rules Out Military Role in Gulf .....	1
SRV Official Urges Role in Cambodian Issue .....	1
Fishing Boat Confirmed 'Captured' by DPRK .....	1
Kuranari Meets Israeli, Albanian Ministers .....	2
Emperor Hirohito Undergoes Surgery .....	2
Recovering Well .....	2

##### Mongolia

Funeral Service Held for Hural's Jagbaral .....	2
Jambyn Batmonh Receives Soviet Delegation .....	2
USSR's Dolgikh Begins Visit 22 September .....	3
Meets With Batmonh .....	3
Academic Community Praises U.S.-USSR Accord .....	3
Jambyn Batmonh Receives CPCZ Delegation .....	3
Sodnom Meets Economic Seminar Participants .....	3
Altangerel at Mongolian Studies Congress .....	3

##### North Korea

Asian-Pacific Denuclearization Meeting Opens .....	5
Kim Il-song Sends Message .....	5
Kim Pong-chu Speaks .....	6
Daily Comments on Meeting .....	7
Paper Urges U.S. Response to Proposal .....	7
Views on U.S. Closing PLO Information Office .....	8
Daily Says 'Puppets' Oppose Olympics Proposal .....	8
KCNA Defends Protesting Workers in South .....	8
Paper Explains Planned Management, Control [NODONG SINMUN 10 Sep] .....	9

##### South Korea

Chon Tu-hwan Advises 'Stern Measures' .....	11
Rejection of DPRK Olympic Talks Offer .....	11
Seoul, SFRY Olympic Officials Meet 24 Sep .....	12
Kim Tae-chung Demands Kim Yong-sam Concession [THE KOREA TIMES 24 Sep] .....	12
Magazines Try To Publish Abduction Article .....	13
Kim Tae-chung Comments [TONG-A ILBO 23 Sep] .....	13
Government Role Denied .....	13
Kim Chong-pil Discusses Merger With KNP Leader [THE KOREA HERALD 23 Sep] .....	13

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA

##### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

##### Malaysia

Minister Denies Arms Smuggled From Sabah .....	14
--	----

##### Singapore

Foreign Minister Addresses UN Session [THE STRAITS TIMES 22 Sep] .....	14
--	----

### Cambodia

Radio Gives More Details on Arrested American .....	16
Report on Recent Thai Border Violations .....	16
Reportage on Return of 402 'Misled Persons' .....	16
Border Provinces .....	16
Banteay Meanchey Province .....	16
Attacks Launched on Vietnamese in Phnom Penh .....	16
Grenade Attacks [VONADK] .....	16
Further Report [VCNADK] .....	17
Review of Fighting Around Phnom Penh [VODK] .....	17
BRIEFS .....	18
Soviet Gymnasts Visit .....	18

### Indonesia

Information Minister Reports on USSR Trip .....	18
Pakistani Naval Chief Arrives for Visit .....	18

### Philippines

U.S. Bank Accused of Monetary Manipulation [AFP] .....	18
Aquino, New Cabinet Hold First Meeting .....	19
Improved Services Promised .....	19
Cabinet Revamp Viewed [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 22 Sep] .....	19
Tolentino Says Aquino 'Must Not Resign' .....	20
Ramos Says Economics Key to Stability [MANILA BULLETIN 23 Sep] .....	20
Ileto Says Communists May Be in Government .....	21
Laurel Prepared To Testify [MANILA BULLETIN 23 Sep] .....	21
Ramos Assists Military Operations in Bicol .....	22
Balweg Meets Aquino; Says Autonomy Promised [AFP] .....	22
Group Presents Mindanao Autonomy Formula .....	22
Major Constabulary Shakeup Announced [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 23 Sep] .....	22
Bayan Plans Protests for Alejandro Funeral [MALAYA 23 Sep] .....	23

### Thailand

Laos Reportedly Reinforces Troops at Border [NAEO NA 24 Sep] .....	24
Announcement on Military Appointments [MATICHON 18 Sep] .....	24
Air Force List Criticized [NAEO NA 19 Sep] .....	31
Cabinet Approves Trademark Protection .....	32
Adopts Further Measures [THE NATION 23 Sep] .....	32

### Vietnam

Visting Guyanese Leader on U.S.-USSR Accord .....	32
Singapore's Stand on Cambodia Rejected .....	32
ASEAN Stand on Cocktail Party Criticized .....	33
CPV Control Commission Group Visits USSR .....	33
Pham Hung Receives USSR Tourism Delegation .....	34
Pham Hung Sends Greetings, Praises IAEA .....	34
Army Paper Reviews Enemy War of Sabotage [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Sep] .....	34
NHAN DAN Editorial on Import-Export Trade [19 Sep] .....	35
Ho Chi Minh City Produces Consumer Goods .....	36
Conference Held on Military History .....	36

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Protests Scheduled Against Joint Bases ..... 38  
Government Supports U.S. Attack on Iranian Ship ..... 38  
Withdrawal of Financial Support of UN Body ..... 38

## Japan

### Official Rules Out Military Role in Gulf

OW240949 Tokyo KYODO in English 0928 GMT  
24 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 24 KYODO—A Foreign Ministry official Thursday ruled out definitely any military action by Japan in helping secure the safety of commercial shipping in the Persian Gulf.

"Sending our self-defense forces even under the United Nations flag is going to be extremely difficult under the war-renouncing Constitution," Foreign Ministry spokesman Yoshifumi Matsuda told reporters.

"Rather, we are looking into the possibility of providing some other kind of help, either financial or other non-military measures given the urgency of the situation," he said.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone promised U.S. President Ronald Reagan Monday that Japan will soon take action for a Japanese role in the Gulf.

Matsuda refused to say what exactly the Japanese contribution will be, saying the Foreign Ministry is now studying the matter.

Replying to reporters, he said it is still not possible to say when the study, which began two weeks ago, will be completed.

"We are trying hard to come up with concrete suggestions before Nakasone's term expires in October," he said.

Matsuda also said Japan would prefer to help out in a UN formulation for peace rather than being involved in any bilateral decision between individual nations.

### SRV Official Urges Role in Cambodian Issue

OW240333 Tokyo KYODO in English 0318 GMT  
24 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 24 KYODO—A visiting Vietnamese parliamentary leader Thursday urged Japan to offer its good offices for an early restoration of peace in Kampuchea.

Nguyen Thi Binn, chairwoman of the Foreign Relations Committee of Vietnam's parliament, also said that Hanoi is ready to normalize relations with the United States but added it is up to Washington to make moves toward such normalization.

Binh, foreign minister of South Vietnam's defunct Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) during the Vietnam war, said in an exclusive interview with *Kyodo News Service* that there are prospects for peace in Kampuchea due to a recent agreement between Indonesia and Vietnam based on a "cocktail party" formula of negotiations among warring Kampuchean factions and Vietnam.

She is in Tokyo at the invitation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Vietnam Friendship, headed by former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi.

Binh, who was PRG representative for Vietnam peace talks in Paris from 1968-1973, said she hoped there will be peace in Kampuchea before the scheduled withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in 1990.

In this connection, she appealed to Japan to maintain a fair stance, without favoring either Indonesia or the Association of Southeast Asian Affairs (ASEAN), and act as a mediator to resolve the Kampuchean issue quickly.

She said Vietnam and the U.S. have reached an accord on humanitarian issues involving the Americans missing in action (MIAs) and U.S. assistance to Vietnamese victims of the war and that the two nations are currently in the process of implementing the accord.

Touching on moves for normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, Binh said such normalization would be useful to maintain peace and stability in Asia. She said it would not diminish Vietnam's position concerning Kampuchea.

China has been supporting the three-party coalition government of Prince Norodom Sihanouk which is opposed to the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

Binh said Hanoi has tenaciously urged the normalization of Sino-Vietnam relations but Beijing has remained unchanged in upholding its policy of oppression against Vietnam.

However, she said, Vietnam will continue to seek dialogue with China.

She gave high marks to the U.S. and the Soviet Union for their agreement on a total INF ban and said the accord is a step forward for world peace and stability.

Binh admitted that Vietnam's inflexible economic policy has hindered the effective use of potential resources in the more than 10 years since the end of the war.

She said Vietnam is going ahead with economic reforms and appealed for Japanese cooperation in the fields of economic management and technology.

### Fishing Boat Confirmed 'Captured' by DPRK

OW230537 Tokyo KYODO in English 0534 GMT  
23 Sep 87

[Text] Sakaiminato, Tottori Pref., Sept. 23 KYODO—A Japanese fishing boat, contact with which was lost on September 12 in the Sea of Japan, was found to be captured by North Korean authorities, a local fishery cooperative said Wednesday.

According to the cooperative, the 49.84-ton *No. 56 Kaisei Maru*, was taken to Hungnam port on the eastern coast of North Korea, and Nobuo Araki, captain of the

boat, was questioned by authorities. Araki and 10 other crewmen are reportedly well.

The boat left its home port of Sakaiminato on September 8. Contact with the vessel was lost four days later.

Pyeongyang radio reported on the day when the *Kaisei Maru* went missing that a Japanese fishing boat was caught by a North Korean patrol boat for alleged territorial sea violation.

**Kuranari Meets Israeli, Albanian Ministers**  
*OW240053 Tokyo KYODO in English 0047 GMT  
24 Sep 87*

[Text] New York, Sept. 23 KYODO—Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari Wednesday denied that a recent boom in Japan of publications on Jews represents a rise of anti-Semitism among Japanese.

Kuranari made the statement in a meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, Japanese officials said.

Both men are in New York for the United Nations General Assembly.

Kuranari told Peres that Japan is against racial discrimination and asked the Israeli foreign minister to try to understand the Japanese position better, Japanese officials said.

"It cannot be considered as anti-Semitism," Kuranari was quoted as saying of a rash of anti-Jewish publications that have become best sellers in Japan.

Kuranari also met with Albanian Foreign Minister Reis Malile Wednesday as part of a series of high-level diplomatic contacts during the U.N. General Assembly session.

Japanese officials said Kuranari and Malile agreed to expand bilateral ties, including the early conclusion of a trade pact between the two countries.

It was the first contact at the foreign-minister level since Japan and Albania set up diplomatic relations in 1981.

Kuranari also held talks with South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su earlier Wednesday and held a luncheon for the foreign ministers from 18 nations from Asia and the Pacific region, calling for their support of Japan's candidacy for membership in the U.N. Economic and Social Council.

**Emperor Hirohito Undergoes Surgery**  
*OW210621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0610 GMT  
21 Sep 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—Emperor Hirohito, suffering from an intestinal disorder, will be hospitalized and will undergo surgery at the imperial household agency's hospital Tuesday, the agency announced Monday.

**Recovering Well**

*OW231135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT  
23 Sep 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 23 KYODO—Emperor Hirohito is recovering well after his operation for intestinal trouble Tuesday, the imperial household agency announced Wednesday.

No complications have occurred and no change in his blood pressure, pulse and temperature has been observed since the operation, the agency said.

The 86-year-old emperor, who underwent the two-and-a-half-hour surgery at the agency's hospital, is being given intravenous drip infusion, it said.

Hospital doctors and nurses will stay overnight at the hospital Wednesday, the agency said.

But a team of doctors of the Tokyo University Hospital, led by Dr. Yasuhiko Morioka, who conducted the surgery, return home Wednesday night, the agency said.

Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko visited the emperor.

**Mongolia**

**Funeral Service Held for Hural's Jagbaral**  
*OW231433 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1345 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 Sep (MONTSAME)—Ulaanbaatar today paid last respects to Nyamyn Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. The coffin with the body of the deceased was placed in the MPR state Academic Opera and Ballet Theater. Since early this morning, [passage indistinct] Comrades J. Batmonh, B. Altangerel, B. Dejid, B. Lhamjab, D. Molomjamts, T. Namsray, D. Sodnom, S. Lub-sangombo, T. Balhaajab, P. Jasray, M. Peljee, C. Suren, T. Gotob carried the coffin containing the body of the deceased.

D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, gave the eulogy at the funeral of Nyamyn Jagbaral at the Altan Ulgiy Cemetery.

**Jambyn Batmonh Receives Soviet Delegation**  
*OW170303 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1418  
GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Sep (MONTSAME)—A Soviet delegation headed by V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, which is here for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural, was received today by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

On the same day the Supreme Soviet delegation visited the scientific and experimental center of the leather enterprises production association, the capital's footwear factory, and the museum of fine arts. The Soviet parliamentarians also visited Ulaanbaatar High school No 33, named after Moscow, the hero city.

**USSR's Dolgikh Begins Visit 22 September**  
*OW222037 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English*  
1725 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 September (OANA-MONTSAME)—V.I. Dolgikh, candidate Politbureau member and secretary of the CPSU CC, arrived in Ulaanbaatar on 21 September at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee.

At the Ulaanbaatar Bayant-uhaa Airport he was met by D. Molomjams, Politbureau member and secretary of the MPRP CC, P. Damdin, candidate Politbureau member and secretary of the MPRP CC, (D. Mujhizand) [and] L. Rinchin, both are MPRP CC department heads, U. Mablet, MPR minister of geology and mining industry, and other officials as well [as] K.E. Fomichenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the MPR, and staff workers of the Soviet Embassy.

**Meets With Batmonh**  
*OW230335 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian*  
1403 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Sep (MONTSAME)—V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is here on an working visit at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee, was today received by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. Comrade V.I. Dolgikh laid wreaths at the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan, the founders of the MPRP and the peoples state, and at the V.I. Lenin Memorial, the leader of all the working people of the world.

On the same day Comrade V.I. Dolgikh visited the V.I. Lenin Museum exposition, the capital's heat and electric power plant No 4, and a construction combine. He also held talks with the workers, engineers, and technicians at these enterprises.

**Academic Community Praises U.S.-USSR Accord**  
*OW222041 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English*  
1727 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 September (OANA-MONTSAME)—The entire Mongolian public including the academic community, with deep satisfaction, hail the fact that the Soviet Union and USA have agreed in principle to sign a treaty on intermediate-range forces (INF). Academician N. Sodnom, president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, said to a *Montsame* correspondent.

This accord should materialize into the first and real step towards universal peace and complete disarmament. We see it as yet incomplete but still a victory of realism and new thinking in world politics, a victory of the collective struggle of all people of goodwill.

The signing of the corresponding agreement at the forthcoming summit in Moscow entails most positive consequences for the world situation and shows humanity that the arms race can be not only stopped but reversed as well. I hope that the summit meeting will pass in the same realistic and constructive spirit and that it will be fruitful, N. Sodnom underscored.

**Jambyn Batmonh Receives CPCZ Delegation**  
*OW220001 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian*  
1407 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Sep (MONTSAME)—Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received a delegation headed by J. Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ) Central Committee, and had a friendly discussion with them.

Present at the meeting were B. Lhamjab, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Party Control committee; S. Dabahuu, deputy chairman of the MPRP Party Control Committee, as well as D. Razbora, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic ambassador ex'raordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR.

**Sodnom Meets Economic Seminar Participants**  
*OW100501 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian*  
1353 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Sep (MONTSAME)—A seminar for lecturers on ways to improve planning of economic mechanisms has been held at the MPR Council of Ministers Institute for Improving Professional Skills of Leading Workers. the seminar participants heard lectures on the decisions of the third MPRP Central Committee Plenum and received authoritative information and knowledge on economic mechanisms during the period of production intensification, the new system of national economy planning, and other topical problems of economic management.

D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Minister, met the Seminar participants. He emphasized that lecturers should provide expert advice to managers and specialists in solving topical problems in perfecting national economic management and formulating enterprise and farm plans for 1988.

**Altangerel at Mongolian Studies Congress**  
*OW160521 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian*  
1336 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Sep (MONTSAME)—[Words indistinct] forum, the Fifth International Congress of Mongolian Studies. B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP

Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, was present at the opening of the congress [words indistinct] N. Sodnom member of the MPR Academy of Sciences, made a speech.

The congress participants stood to honor the respected memory of prominent scientists in Mongolian studies who had died since the last congress: Mongolian academicians T. Damdisuren and S. Lubsanbandan; Lajos Liget, Hungarian academician and foreign member of the MPR Academy of Sciences; Soviet specialist in Mongolian studies professor G.D. Sanzheyev; Professor P. Pouh (CSSR), and Professor B. Dynovski (Poland)

Academician N. Sodnom emphasized that contemporary Mongolian studies are becoming an increasingly international science. Mongolian studies, as a study of Mongolia, are developing successfully, thanks to creative efforts by scientists of different countries of the world, and are, in the social aspect, serving humanitarian goals—those of mutual understanding, friendship, and cooperation among peoples. In recent years, they have been enriched by fundamental scientific works published in different countries; their topics are becoming richer and more diversified. The interest of scientists for the contemporary life of the Mongolian people is growing with the growth of MPR international prestige.

Reputed Mongolian studies centers are functioning in many countries, said [word indistinct] the MPR and welcomed the establishment of the All-Union Association [words indistinct] Societies for Mongolian Studies in the PRC, Japan, United States, and other countries.

Academician N. Sodnom noted the consistent attention and support rendered by UNESCO to the development of international Mongolian studies.

A message from Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, (?was read at the congress). It was read by b. Altangerel, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural and Deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

In his message to the participants of the Fifth International Congress of Mongolian Studies, The Mongolian leader noted that Mongolian study was enriched with new scientific achievements, thanks to the great work of scientists in the field from many countries, and their fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation. He expressed assurance that the present congress would discuss topical problems in Mongolian studies, reflecting the growing interest in studying the many centuries of history [words indistinct] cooperation of scientists in the field.

Comrade J. Batmonh emphasized that Mongolian studies cover a wide range of humanitarian sciences, studying the Mongolian language, literature, history, economy, and culture. The complex study of both history and culture of the Mongolian people, and also of present day life, will be in the center of research in Mongolian studies.

Today, when, through the fault of imperialist militarist circles, the threat of nuclear war is increasing, people [words indistinct] understand with increasing clarity the need for the struggle for complete elimination of nuclear, chemical, and mass destruction weapons of other kinds; for violence- (and nuclear-free world and) [words indistinct] general security, and international cooperation. In this respect, the unity of progressive figures of science, creating spiritual values for mankind is important. Comrade Jambyn Batmonh emphasized in his message. Then (Z. Malenpre) a UNESCO representative, addressed the congress. On behalf of Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, UNESCO director general, he welcomed the Fifth International [words indistinct] the MPR fruitful cooperation with UNESCO organizations; in particular, he emphasized the fact that 1990 would be declared International Literacy Year, on the initiative of the MPR.

(Z. Malenpre) expressed UNESCO support for the idea of founding an international association [words indistinct] development of Mongolian Studies.

Dr (S. Lubsanbandan) (MPR) made a report at the first plenary session of the congress; he spoke about topical problems [words indistinct] of the Mongolian studies congress.

He reported that delegations and guests from 36 countries of the world have arrived for the congress; 4 international organizations [words indistinct] intelligence and joint research of scientists of different countries is the main condition for further development [words indistinct] exchange of views on the situation and prospects of Mongolian studies. The main characteristic of the contemporary [words indistinct] Mongolian History its economic progress the Mongolian language and its dialects philosophy aesthetics culture arts people's art archaeology, and ethnography. [words indistinct] the process of the whole world. Mongolian studies are a system of humanitarian knowledge. Research in this field is being conducted in 50 scientific organizations and 60 universities and other establishments of tertiary education [words indistinct] character. Mongolian study (organizations) of the USSR, PRC, Japan, France, United States [passage indistinct].

The speaker emphasized that the historical experience of the Mongolian people which entered socialism from precapitalist relations, has a significance, not only on a national, but on a world scale. Mongolia, the country of nomadic animal husbandry, (?turned into) [words indistinct] contemporary culture and civilization of the Mongolian people; the process of the fundamental changes in social and historical conditions of its life-style and the Mongolians' spiritual cast of mind are the main topics for joint research [passage indistinct].

## North Korea

### Asian-Pacific Denuclearization Meeting Opens

#### Kim Il-song Sends Message

SK240543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT  
24 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a congratulatory message to the participants in the international conference for denuclearization, peace and anti-imperialist solidarity in the Asian-Pacific region which opened here today.

The congratulatory message says:

I am pleased that the international conference for denuclearization, peace and anti-imperialist solidarity in the Asian-Pacific region has opened in Pyongyang, our capital, and would like to extend my warm greetings and congratulations to the delegations and delegates from different countries and all our foreign guests who are present at this meeting.

Your current meeting in Pyongyang will encourage our people and the peoples in Asian and Pacific, areas who are fighting to build a new world, free and peaceful without nuclear weapons, aggression and war.

This conference has been convened at a time when the desire of the people for peace is very strong and the problem of guaranteeing peace in the Asian-Pacific region is more urgent than ever before.

At the moment peace in the Asian and Pacific regions is gravely menaced owing to the moves of the imperialists for aggression and war.

Imperialism which was hit hard with the collapse of its colonial system and the emergence of powerful socialist forces, has been reorganized into a united force led by the U.S. imperialists; they have been pursuing a vicious "anti-communist" policy with a view to preventing the influence of socialism and, at the same time, intensifying their domination and plunder of the newly independent and developing countries by resorting to neo-colonialist methods.

Due to the imperialists' unlimited ambition to amass their wealth and to their plunder, the world is now being divided further into the two extremes of the "rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer".

Because of the imperialists' neo-colonialist policy of subjugation and the present inequitable international economic system, the developing countries are greatly restrained in the development of their national economies, becoming increasingly poorer and run into a colossal amount of foreign debt.

The imperialists who are in a serious crisis both internally and externally, are seeking a way out of this in the maintenance of the present predatory international economic system, in the militarization of the economy and in the intensification of arms race. Despite the protest and denunciation of the peace-loving people throughout the world, the United States is stepping up its preparations for a thermonuclear war, even pursuing the "Star Wars" programme.

The imperialists' clamour about the so-called "balance of strength" and the fictitious "threat of communism" is nothing but an excuse to intensify the militarization of the economy and the arms race and aggravate the international tension.

Today the United States directs its spearhead of aggression towards the Asian and Pacific regions, saying that "the 21st century is the Pacific age".

The main purpose pursued by U.S. imperialism in these regions is to check the socialist countries and the progressive forces by "force" and establish its right to dominate and control these areas.

U.S. imperialism attaches great importance to the position of South Korea in the implementation of its Asian and Pacific strategy and tries to use South Korea as a strategical base to invade socialist countries and as a stronghold to oppose democracy, national independence and social progress.

The U.S. imperialists have already brought into South Korea their huge armed forces and nuclear weapons and turned it into an advance nuclear base, the largest of its kind in the Far East.

Recently the U.S. ruling circles are talking more about the strategic position of South Korea, continuing to bring there various types of new means of nuclear delivery and build large-size nuclear storehouses. They are also strengthening the military ties between the U.S., Japan and South Korea and continuously staging nuclear war exercises including "team spirit" joint military exercises in South Korea and in its sea areas. In the situation that the danger of a new war is increasing with the passage of time, the Korean people are making strenuous efforts to realize their national aspiration—the peaceful reunification of their country—and safeguard peace in the Korean peninsula, in Asia and the world.

Peace champions and progressive people from various countries are now meeting in our country to hold a peace conference. This is an expression of your support for our people's struggle for Korea's reunification and for denuclearization and peace, as well as for the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

To ensure peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region is closely linked with the problem of easing the general international tension and of defending peace and security in the world. Safeguarding peace is now the most urgent task for mankind.

The struggle to defend peace is a noble struggle to save the existence of mankind and human civilization from nuclear holocaust and to build a new society, a new world in which all nations enjoy freedom and happiness in a peaceful atmosphere.

The enemy of peace is imperialism and the subject of a peace movement is the popular masses of all countries.

Those who value people's chajusong and are concerned about the destiny and future of mankind should all come out and resolutely fight against the imperialist moves for aggression and war.

The peace-loving people the world over should wage a vigorous struggle to frustrate the imperialist schemes for expanding armaments and reinforcing the armed forces, to realize complete disarmaments, to abolish the aggressive military bases in other countries, to withdraw the weapons of mass destruction including nuclear ones, to dissolve the aggressive military blocs and to create nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world.

The struggle for establishing nuclear-free, peace zones is a mighty peace movement our times, which aims at removing the substantial factor affecting a nuclear war and its danger and maintaining peace in the world and security of mankind. Today this struggle has involved hundreds of millions of people in the vast areas of the world, and with the lapse of time, many more governments, political parties and international organizations and groups have made positive proposals for the creation of peace zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons, and are working for the implementation of them.

If nuclear-free, peace zones are created in many parts of the world, the danger of a nuclear war can be prevented and, further, all the nuclear weapons eliminated.

We highly appreciate all peace proposals put forward by the socialist and other peace-loving countries in order to prevent nuclear war and defend peace and security in the world, and extend our full support to and firm solidarity with the world peace-loving people in their struggle to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in Northeast Asia and South Pacific Ocean, in the Balkans and Europe, in the Indian Ocean and the Middle East, in Africa and Latin America, and in the other areas of the world.

Unity is the source of strength of the peace-loving forces throughout the world.

All the progressive forces and peace-loving people in the world should unite under the banner of anti-imperialism, anti-war and peace, join their efforts to counter the imperialist moves for aggression and war, and deal collective counterblows at the imperialists everywhere they stretch out their tentacles of aggression.

In particular, peoples in the Asian-Pacific region and developing countries, the main target of imperialist aggression and plunder, should unite more firmly and conduct a resolute struggle for peace to consolidate their political independence and bring about social progress and national prosperity.

A campaign to oppose the present unfair international economic system is directly connected with the struggle for peace.

Peoples in the Asian-Pacific region and all the developing countries should join their efforts and fight vigorously to destroy the unfair international economic system set up by the imperialists and establish a fair one, thereby greatly contributing to preventing a new world war and safeguarding universal peace.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a peace-loving country and the Korean people love peace more than anybody else. Out of its noble mission for peace, last year the government of our Republic made an important proposal for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone. In July this year it advanced an epoch-making proposal for reducing, stage by stage, the armed forces on a large scale, and took an initiative in the unilateral reduction of the Korean people's army by 100,000 by the end of this year.

If everlasting peace is to be maintained on the Korean peninsula the United States and the South Korean authorities should accept our peace proposals and take measures to cut the armed forces in South Korea and withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons.

When the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and a nuclear-free, peace zone is established on the Korean peninsula, a decisively favourable condition will be created in realizing the cause of our national reunification and great advance will be made in maintaining peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Upholding the slogan of anti-imperialism, anti-war, denuclearization and peace, our people, with all the peace-loving people throughout the world, will, in the future, too, fight resolutely against the imperialist manoeuvres of aggression and war and for safeguarding peace and security in Asia and the world.

I wish that the international conference for denuclearization, peace and anti-imperialist solidarity in Asian-Pacific region will achieve a good success thanks to your concerted efforts, to meet the expectation and desires of the Korean people and the progressive people all over the world.

#### **Kim Pong-chu Speaks**

*SK241048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT  
24 Sep 87*

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)—Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African solidarity, made a report on "intensification of international solidarity for peace and reunification of Korea," the third item on the agenda of the plenary meeting of the international conference for denuclearization, peace and anti-imperialist solidarity in the Asian-Pacific region which was held here this afternoon.

He called upon the world's peace-loving forces including the peoples of Asia and Africa to pay deep attention to the tense situation on the Korean peninsula and render

fuller support and firmer solidarity for the Korean people's struggle to check and frustrate the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The situation on the Korean peninsula is aggravated day by day contrary to the desire of the Korean people and the progressive peoples of the world and this gravely menaces peace and security in Asia and the world, he said.

He pointed out that, laying particular stress on the military strategic position of South Korea in recent years, the United States has been blatantly stepping up its nuclear arms buildup and nuclear war preparations in South Korea.

He said: with "SEATO" and "CENTO," military blocs framed up by it, collapsing and the "ANZUS" becoming impotent, the United States schemes to form a "NATO"-type military bloc involving all Asia with a tripartite military alliance of the U.S., Japan and South Korea as its axis, in order to contain the socialist countries and progressive forces and establish their control over the Asian-Pacific region.

U.S. adherence to the "two Koreas" plot, he went on, is also aimed at perpetuating Korea's division and thereby keeping South Korea as its colony and military base for the execution of its Asian strategy.

Expressing the belief that the progressive peoples of the world will pay due attention to the situation on the Korean peninsula and extend more positive support to and firmer solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle for peace and reunification of Korea, he stressed:

I deem it necessary to give wide publicity to and propagandize the peaceful initiatives and reunification proposals of our party and the government of our Republic and actively endeavour to have a powerful campaign supporting them conducted in extensive areas of the world.

For the present, it is of importance that broad peace forces of the world put pressure upon the United States and the South Korean authorities to respond to our proposal by conducting energetic activities in support of our proposals for a large-scale phased arms cut-down.

Vigilance should be heightened against the separatists' crafty trick to perpetuate the division of Korea by rigging up "two Koreas" and a joint action be launched in the international arena to check and frustrate their schemes.

#### **Daily Comments on Meeting**

SK240629 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0543 GMT  
24 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)—Denuclearization and peace of the world and the cause of making the whole world independent will be further accelerated when denuclearization and peace are achieved in the Asian-Pacific region, stresses *Nodong Sinmun* today.

At present, it is an urgent problem pending solution in the international arena to denuclearise the Asian-Pacific region, the author of its article says and goes on:

It is attributable to the daily increasing nuclear war moves of the U.S. imperialists in this region.

They proclaimed the Asian-Pacific region their "vital region" and are massing aggressor forces there, the article notes, and continues:

South Korea is the most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war in the Asian-Pacific region today.

It is Asia's biggest nuclear base where deployment of nuclear weapons is four times that in NATO nations in its density.

It is clear that if a war breaks out again in Korea, a military strategic point in Asia, it will quickly develop into a nuclear war and spread over vast areas.

Therefore, in order to prevent a nuclear war and preserve peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region, it is imperative, above all, to remove nuclear weapons from South Korea as early as possible.

Denuclearization of this region is a precondition for peace there and a main link in the struggle of the world progressive people for denuclearization and peace.

What is important in the denuclearization of this region is for the people there to actively struggle against the U.S. imperialists' war moves and for the dismantling of all the nuclear weapons and nuclear bases. It is also necessary to make efforts to create nuclear-free, peace zones in different places of the Asian-Pacific region and expand them and, thereby, convert this region into a peace one.

It is an important guarantee for denuclearization and peace of this region in this movement for the countries there to closely unite, establish a united front and strengthen the concerted action and solidarity under the banner of independence against imperialism and of peace against nuclear war. The people in the Asian-Pacific region will surely check and frustrate the adventurous nuclear moves of the U.S. imperialists and accelerate the denuclearization there when they strengthen the anti-imperialist solidarity and go united in their struggle.

#### **Paper Urges U.S. Response to Proposal**

SK231030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT  
23 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* Wednesday urges the United States to respond at an early date to the proposal for drastic phased arms reduction on the lapse of two months after the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward the proposal.

In a signed article the paper says that the DPRK's arms cut proposal is an epoch-making peace initiative reflecting the peace-loving and patriotic stand of the DPRK

Government which is consistently striving to remove the danger of a war on the Korean peninsula, promote peace and peaceful reunification of the country and preserve peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Noting that the proposal is actively supported and hailed by peaceloving countries and peoples of the world, the paper stresses: This clearly proves the validity and great vitality of our most reasonable, realistic and fair and aboveboard proposal for arms reduction.

The paper goes on:

The United States can never evade disarmament negotiations for its unavoidable responsibility for the aggravated tension on the Korean peninsula and its bounden duty for peace in Korea. The U.S. authorities argue that "the main point is dialogue between the South and the North". This is a cunning trick to make disarmament negotiations impossible altogether, leave South Korea under the U.S. troops occupation and step up war preparations.

We have already mobilized 150,000 men from the not large Korean people's army in peaceful construction last year and took a step to unilaterally reduce the Army by 100,000 men by the end of this year in order to make a breakthrough in arms cut.

This alone clearly tells how nonsensical the propaganda about "military buildup of the North" and "threat of southward invasion" advertized by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is.

The United States, shunning our fair and aboveboard arms cut proposal, is engrossed in intensifying war moves, scheming to massively concentrate U.S. Ground, Naval and Air Forces in and around South Korea and intensify "team spirit" war exercises under the pretext of "ensuring the Olympic games".

This is a vicious challenge to our arms cut proposal; it shows that there exists the threat of northward invasion, not "threat of southward invasion", on the Korean peninsula, and the U.S. imperialists are the wrecker of peace and war maniac.

The United States should discontinue criminal acts against the desire of people and the trend of the times, affirmatively approach our arms cut proposal and accept it without delay, clearly conscious of its responsibility for peace on the Korean peninsula.

**Views on U.S. Closing PLO Information Office**  
*SK240653 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0540 GMT*  
24 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists' high-handed closure of the Information Office of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington is part of their manoeuvres to damage the international prestige and influence of the PLO and stamp out its just cause, declares *Nodong Sinmun* in a signed commentary Thursday.

The commentary says:

The U.S. rulers advertise this act as one concerning "terrorist acts" of the PLO and some individual persons. This is, however, a sophism to justify their unjustifiable decision.

It is the United States that instigates Israel to commit brutal terrorism against the Palestinian people. The recent decision of the United States is an illegal action contradictory to the basic norms of the international law.

The decision is a product of the conspiracy between the United States and the Zionists. The U.S. imperialists will never break the will of the Palestinian people fighting for their revolutionary cause with confidence in its justness.

**Daily Says 'Puppets' Oppose Olympics Proposal**  
*SK231037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT*  
23 Sep 87

[“Olympics Does Not Need Tanks”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* Wednesday condemns the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for trying to use the sacred Olympics for their criminal purposes.

A signed commentary of the paper says:

A few days ago, Chon Tu-hwan the puppet staged a "ceremony" for naming a newly-made tank and its firing demonstration on a frontline area and blared that by naming it "tank 88" his clique intended to "commemorate" the Olympic games and demonstrate their "will to smash the manoeuvres of the North with death."

This shows that the puppets are opposed to our flexible proposal for co-hosting the Olympics and are out in real earnest to use the games for the purposes of North-South confrontation and war.

Far from feeling ashamed to choose a lethal vehicle as a "souvenir" of the Olympics which should be something sacred, they advertise it as if it were something to "boast of." This is a downright insult and challenge to the lofty purpose of the Olympic games based on the idea of peace and harmony, friendship and cooperation.

On the other hand, they forced people to participate in a war game in another place allegedly to "ensure the Olympic games." This is aimed at intimidating the people with arms on the one hand and alluring them with a fantasy of the Olympics on the other so as to prop up their tottering fascist dictatorship.

**KCNA Defends Protesting Workers in South**  
*SK241021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT*  
24 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet prime minister on September 21 labelled the disputes started by workers as "illegal acts" and

"justified" the fascist outrage in arresting and detaining the participants in the disputes and declared that those who held a sit-in strike in the Businessmen's Federation to express solidarity with labour disputes could not be released as they "acted just as the communists do", according to a radio report from Seoul.

He let loose this blast in answer to the demand of the opposition camp for the release of the workers detained in labour disputes and those arrested on the charge of the sit-in strike in the Businessmen's Federation.

This stripped bare the fascist nature of the "neutral cabinet" which emerged as a tool of the prison rule of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group, this was a declaration that it would resort to a harsh crackdown on any element and force standing in the way of the long-term office of the "Democratic Justice Party" group.

As for the members of democratic trade unions and the workers the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group has arrested in connection with the labour movement, they are people who took the lead in the struggle for the right to existence and democratic freedom.

And, as for those who expressed solidarity with the labour movement and held a sit-in in the Businessmen's Federation in demand of the release of the detained workers, they are not Communists but Christians and well-known pastors and preachers.

However hard they may try to paint them as "Communists", no one would believe it. This only reveals signs of the doom of the fascist maniacs who regard anti-communism as "panacea".

**Paper Explains Planned Management, Control**  
*SK230948 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean*  
*10 Sep 87 p 3*

Article by Kim Kyong-ae: "The Complex is the Basic Unit of the State's Planned Control and Management"]

[Text] Properly carrying out planning work is one of the important requirements which arise in controlling and managing the socialist economy in a scientific and reasonable manner. As socialist economic construction is in progress and, thus, as the economic scale becomes larger and its production and technological ties become closer, the planned control and management of the national economy becomes a more important problem. The problem which emphatically arises today in controlling and managing the national economy in a planned manner is to choose correctly a basic unit for planning work and to enhance its function and role. This problem has been correctly resolved in our country, because a complex enterprise has become a basic unit for planning work thanks to the measures taken by the party.

A complex enterprise is the basic unit of the state's planned control and management of the national economy.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Complex enterprises in our country are the basic form of the organization of enterprises in various sectors of the national economy, including key industries. They are also a basic unit of the state's planned control and management.

The state organizes and conducts planning work, using complex enterprises as its object. Complex enterprises conduct planning work at their discretion under the unified guidance of the state. One of the important characteristics of complex enterprises is that they conduct planning work at their discretion under the unified guidance of the state.

For complex enterprises to establish their plans at their discretion does not mean that they establish their plans arbitrarily. In other words, they should establish their plans only under the unified guidance of the state.

In carrying out all work of establishing complex enterprise-wide plans and regulating, adjusting, and controlling all plans of lower plants and enterprises, complex enterprises follow the state planning indexes received from state planning organs. At the same time, all plans established by complex enterprises are implemented under the approval of the state.

The way complex enterprises conduct planning work under the unified guidance of the state constitutes an important policy for controlling and managing the socialist economy in conformity with the overall interest and demands of the state and the popular masses. In planning work, when independence and the initiative of enterprises are displaced under the unified guidance of the state, we can give priority to the interest of the state over the interest of individual plants and enterprises, and consequently we can rapidly develop the economy of the country in a harmonious manner.

Another important characteristic of complex enterprises as the basic unit of planning work is that complex enterprises conduct their planning work under the guidance of state planning organs but with independent and autonomous authority.

Complex enterprises, one they receive state plans from state planning organs, review and develop in detail state planning indexes to implement these state plans and send the indexes to lower plants and enterprises. After that, they control and supervise the lower plants and enterprises in implementing these state planning indexes. This is precisely the independent and autonomous authority of complex enterprises. At the same time, complex enterprises are completely responsible for their planning work to the party and the state.

The independent conduct of planning work by complex enterprises under the unified guidance of the state and with autonomous authority constitutes an important factor to strengthen and enhance the independence, initiative, and sense of responsibility of producers in

planning work. Enhancing and strengthening the independence and initiative of complex enterprises in planning work is closely related to the fact that in a socialist society enterprises have independent and autonomous management authority, although they belong to the state.

With the establishment of complex enterprises as the basic unit of planning work in our country, the firm guarantee, which makes it possible to correctly realize the demands of unified and detailed planning in conformity with the realistic demands of a developing economy and to develop the national economy in a more planned and balanced manner, has been provided today in our country. Our complex enterprises are the reasonable planning units that make it possible to correctly carry out unified and detailed planning. To be precise, unified and detailed planning are not just the policy that our party has consistently adhered to in planning work, but are also the only correct planning system and method that make it possible to most scientifically and reasonably carry out the planned control and management of the socialist economy in conformity with the demands of the Taean system.

Only when we successfully carry out unified and detailed planning can we not only develop the economy of the country in conformity with the intent of the party and in step with the development of the state and society, but also develop all economic activities, small and large, in a harmonious manner.

The establishment of the complex enterprise as the basic unit of planning work makes it possible to more properly carry out unified planning by leading state planning organs to establish plans directly along with producers.

Unified planning demands that state planning organs and those who participate in planning work establish one single and unified planning system and ensure unitary planning under the unified guidance of the State Planning Committee. The establishment of the complex enterprise as the basic unit of planning work makes it possible to more thoroughly ensure the unitary nature of planning by more closely linking the ties between state planning organs and producers. Only when state planning organs carry out planning work directly together with the units of producers, which are directly responsible for production and for implementing state plans, can the party's policies and the demands of the state be reflected deep into planning units of producers and the supervisory function of state planning organs toward planning units of producers be further strengthened.

The establishment of the complex enterprise as the basic planning unit makes it possible for state planning organs to establish plans, directly using the units of producers which directly organize and carry out production as their object.

If we fail to use such an organization as the complex enterprise as the basic unit for planning work, it will be very difficult for state planning organs which should

establish plans, using numerous plants and enterprises as their source, to carry out planning work because the scale of our economy has been extraordinarily expanded today.

Only when we use such an organization as the complex enterprise as the basic unit for planning work can we see to it that state planning functionaries can directly visit production sites and establish plans in a scientific manner by directly consulting with producers. Thus, state planning functionaries can establish realistic plans based on their detailed analysis of the status of lower plants and enterprises.

In establishing complex enterprises as the basic units of planning work, our country has defined those complex enterprises, which have weighty significance in the national economy, as the direct planning sources of the State Planning Committee and other enterprises as the planning sources of provincial planning organs. Thus, our country has provided practical conditions under which state planning organs can establish their plans, using producers as sources. This tells us that complex enterprises are reasonable basic units of planning work which make it possible to thoroughly ensure the unitary nature of the national economy.

The establishment of complex enterprises as basic units of planning work also makes it possible to more properly realize the demands of detailed planning. Detailed planning not only guarantees the comprehensive balance of the development of the national economy, but also demands that all economic activities of all economic sectors and enterprises be coordinated and meshed closely and in detail.

However, coordinating and meshing the economic activities of all sectors and units in detail is a very broad task. This also becomes a more difficult job as the scale of the national economy becomes larger, consequently, kinds of production increase, and production ties become closer. Therefore, to rapidly carry out such coordinating and meshing work of the economic activities of all sectors and units in a scientific manner, the basic unit for detailed meshing work should be established.

The problem as to whether the detailed meshing work should be carried out by state planning organs or should be carried out by units of producers which are well aware of overall economic activities and which directly carry out economic activities constitutes an important factor which determines success in the detailed meshing work. Detailed planning does not mean that the State Planning Committee reviews all plan indexes in a responsible manner and meshes them in detail. When the activities of mutually related economic units are closely meshed under the unified guidance of state planning organs and are registered as a legal task of the state, this precisely becomes the unitary planning of the state. Therefore, conducting the detailed meshing work at units of producers is more reasonable.

However, when the detailed meshing work is conducted at numerous units of producers, the work becomes

complicated and, as a result, it is difficult to ensure the overall balance and relationship of the state. This is why complex enterprises should be used as basic units of planning work so that the detailed meshing work can be more successfully carried out in harmony with the demands of the increasing economic scale.

Our complex enterprises carry out detailed meshing work under the principle of coordinating and meshing all detailed items of their own plans and the demands for raw materials, materials, cooperative products, and other items which are required in their own production activity under the guidance of state planning organs.

Complex enterprises mesh first those indexes which can be meshed at lower plants and enterprises. However, those indexes that cannot be meshed at complex enterprises are referred to other organs and enterprises according to their index assignment plans.

Along with this, complex enterprises thoroughly ensure the meshing work that has been requested from other organs and complex enterprises. Complex enterprises should conduct all this meshing work at every stage of preparations for plans. Thus, they should not only thoroughly guarantee the balance of the national economy, but should also ensure that all elements of production should be thoroughly meshed with plans of the state. This tells us that complex enterprises are reasonable planning units that make it possible to thoroughly realize the demands of the detailed planning work of meshing in detail all elements of production while firmly guaranteeing the overall balance of the national economy.

Thus, our complex enterprises are reasonable basic units of planning work which make it possible to correctly carry out unified planning and detailed planning. Herein lies the great superiority and vitality of complex enterprises in our country.

Today, we are faced with the heavy task of further enhancing the superiority of complex enterprises to effect upsurges in production and construction. Economic guidance functionaries, by further enhancing the role and function of complex enterprises in conformity with their inherent demands, should strengthen planning work in conformity with the demands of the developing reality and, thus, should actively contribute to the implementation of the Third 7-year Plan.

### South Korea

**Chon Tu-hwan Advises 'Stern Measures'**  
*SK240540 Seoul YONHAP in English 0525 GMT  
24 Sep 87*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 24 (YONHAP)—President Chon Tu-hwan, expressing concern over the recent violence and other disturbances in some social sectors of the nation, Thursday instructed that stern measures be adopted against such activities which lead to a breach in public discipline.

In his instructions to a high-level meeting on inspection and reform affairs attended by vice ministers, Chon said, the cardinal point for democratic development lies in ensuring a society of law abiding citizens, stability and harmony.

Chon urged the vice ministers to do their best to solidify a fundamental base for social stability and national development by stamping out any factors which cause inconvenience and uneasiness among the people.

He also instructed that all public servants should make efforts to create an atmosphere of confidence among the people at a time when the nation faces such grand national tasks as next year's peaceful transfer of power and the Seoul summer Olympics.

Meanwhile, the participants shared the view that radical leftist forces, capitalizing on the wave of democratization, have threatened the nation's democratic development and liberal democratic system. Yi Yang-u, senior presidential secretary for inspection and reform affairs, presided over the meeting.

The vice ministers also determined that leftist-leaning students have circulated printed materials which echo North Korean propaganda and have formed ties with some political forces since the government announced a democratic reform package at the end of June.

The participants also decided to take stern action against any illegal activities which threaten to disrupt the nation's political timetable, as well as fabrications and the circulation of groundless rumors.

**Rejection of DPRK Olympic Talks Offer**  
*SK240231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT  
24 Sep 87*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 24 (YONHAP)—South Korea Thursday rejected North Korea's proposal for direct talks between the two Koreas' Olympic committees concerning the 1988 Seoul summer Olympics.

In a letter sent to the North Korean Olympic Committee, the president of the South Korean Olympic Committee, Kim Chong-ha, said holding a South-North Korean meeting and excluding the International Olympic Committee [IOC] would have no beneficial effect for progress in the inter-Korean sports talks.

Such a meeting would only result in confusion concerning the matter of sharing the 1988 summer games, Kim said in the letter conveyed to the North at 11 a.m. (0100 GMT) Thursday at the truce village of Panmunjom.

In another letter dated Sept. 15, North Korean Olympic Committee President Kim Yu-sun had proposed direct talks in Lausanne, Switzerland, where the IOC headquarters are located, or any other place desired by the South as soon as possible prior to a fifth round of talks involving the two Koreas and the IOC.

Both Korea and the IOC held four rounds of talks to discuss the matter of allowing North Korea to stage part of the 1988 summer Olympic games, even though the games were officially awarded to Seoul by the IOC at its 84th general assembly in Baden-Baden, West Germany, in September 1981.

The two sides, however, failed to reach a significant agreement in the previous talks because North Korea stuck to its demand that it be allowed to host eight of the 23 Olympic events and that the games should be held on a co-hosting basis.

The South Korea Olympic committee president said the basic and principal issues that the North Korean side wishes to discuss, such as the matter of how many events North Korea should stage, can only be settled in a meeting involving the two sides and the IOC.

Once the two sides reach agreement on their basic difference in the tripartite meeting, details can be discussed in the direct talks between the two Koreas, he said.

He urged that North Korea accept the IOC's offer at an early date so that the inter-Korean sports talks may be settled successfully, noting that less than four months remain before entry applications to the Seoul Olympics must be submitted.

In the fourth inter-Korean sports talks held in July, the IOC offered Pyongyang the chance to stage part or all of five events.

**Seoul, SFRY Olympic Officials Meet 24 Sep**  
*SK240802 Seoul YONHAP in English 0754 GMT*  
24 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 24 (YONHAP)—Pak Se-chik, chairman of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), received a courtesy call Thursday from Yugoslavia's National Olympic Committee [NOC] President Ivan Mekanovic.

In his meeting with Pak, Mekanovic said that he had come to Seoul to discuss Yugoslavia's participation in the 1988 Seoul summer Olympics with Korean officials. He also said that Korea is known to have finished preparations for the Olympics as seen in the Asiad last year and that the games will be successful.

Mekanovic and four other Yugoslav NOC members plan to tour the Olympic park and the Olympic stadium and discuss matters of mutual interest with Sports Minister Cho Sang-ho and Korean Olympic Committee Chairman Kim Chong-ha.

The Yugoslav NOC delegation is scheduled to leave Seoul on Sept. 26.

**Kim Tae-chung Demands Kim Yong-sam Concession**

*SK232353 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
24 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Kim Tae-chung formally demanded yesterday that Kim Yong-sam concede to him the opposition

presidential candidacy and retain the RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] presidency.

RDP vice president Yi Yong-hui, top deputy of Kim Tae-chung, conveyed the formal request to RDP vice president Kim Tong-yong, chief aide to Kim Yong-sam.

The top deputy of Kim Yong-sam flatly rejected the suggestion and demanded that each rival faction continue negotiating until the end of this month so that the RDP can place a sole candidate.

The two top deputies of the twin factions in the opposition party kicked off an open full-dress negotiation yesterday at the Plaza Hotel to field one single opposition presidential candidate.

At the morning meeting, which lasted for 20 minutes, the two rival factions reconfirmed that both Kims want to run for the presidency, without showing any sign of conceding to the other Kim.

The two deputies will meet everyday until the end of this month so that they can reach an amicable compromise on the issue of the presidential candidacy.

The two vice presidents said that each of them clarified its faction's firm position to the other faction.

They did not want to comment on the full content of the negotiation but hinted that they exchanged opinions on how to distribute cabinet portfolios if the opposition win the elections.

Kim Tong-yong said, "We discussed the matter but now is not time for us to lay bare the contents as there is no agreement."

Earlier the rival factions agreed that each should dispatch five members for the preparation of the party nomination convention. The preparation committee members will meet this week to discuss ways of holding the national convention to nominate the opposition candidate.

They also agreed that the RDP will inaugurate party chapters in 36 "blank" districts where the RDP has no lawmakers.

But the Sangdo-dong faction insisted that the leaders of the chapters be appointed on condition that the RDP field one candidate before the end of this month and that the Tonggyo-dong faction will not wage a vote showdown with the Sangdo-dong faction to nominate one single candidate.

However, the Tonggyo-dong side insisted that the 36 district chapters must be inaugurated independently of the interfactional negotiation on the issue of a single presidential candidacy.

Presently, the RDP has 56 local chapters of which 30 chapters are under the control of Kim Yong-sam and the remaining 26 are under the leadership of Kim Tae-chung.

Twenty of the 36 unrepresented chapters must be allocated to Kim Tae-chung's faction and the remaining 16 chapters distributed to Kim Yong-sam's faction.

### Magazines Try To Publish Abduction Article

#### Kim Tae-chung Comments

SK231207 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
23 Sep 87 p 3

[From the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] Immediately after Reunification Democratic Party President Kim Yong-sam announced the policy to form an investigation team on the case of hampering the publication of the monthly magazines *Sintong-a* and *Wolgan Choson* while he was presiding over the regular Standing Steering Committee meeting of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] on the morning of 23 September, CPD Chairman Kim Tae-chung explained the truth and significance of this case.

Chairman Kim said that "the article in question carried by *Sintong-a* concerns the admission by Yi Hu-rak, then chief of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, that the so-called Kim Tae-chung abduction case in 1973 was committed by ROK public authorities, and his assertion that it is wrong for the present regime to block reporting on the case which occurred under the Pak Chong-hui regime."

Chairman Kim went on to say that the press is now subject to various forms of restrictions, while the report guideline is in fact being revived. And he said that holding an election will be difficult under the present circumstances where television is subject to such restrictions.

During the meeting, Chairman Kim Yong-sam explained the 21 September agreement between the two Kims on settling on a single candidate by the end of September and requested those who are acting as bridges to the off-stage opposition forces make efforts to see that the agreement on a single candidate by the end of September will be realized. When Chairman Kim Yong-sam stressed that he and Chairman Kim Tae-chung would carry out their promise to the people without regard for personal inclinations, Chairman Kim Tae-chung remained silent.

#### Government Role Denied

SK240736 Seoul YONHAP in English 0718 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 24 (YONHAP)—An official source in the Korean government Thursday reiterated that there was no government involvement in the kidnapping of opposition leader Kim Tae-chung from Tokyo to Seoul 14 years ago.

The source, while commenting on the attempted publication by two major Seoul monthly magazines of interviews with former Korean Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) director Yi Hu-rak, which allegedly revealed some untold secrets of the case, said that he could not assume any other version of the story whose content differs from the conclusions drawn by the Korean and Japanese governments.

The source, who did not wish to be identified, pointed out that the two governments had reached the conclusion that there had been no government involvement in the incident after a lengthy investigation into the kidnapping case.

In an apparent reference to the fact that the two magazines, *Sintong-a* and monthly *Choson*, have been caught up in controversy over the attempted publication of the interviews, the source said, it is regrettable that controversy has arisen over the possible violations of national laws or damage to the national interest surrounding Yi's irresponsible disclosure to the press of the background of the abduction case.

The source said it was hardly believable that Yi, a former high-ranking official, would disclose to journalists untold aspects of such an important issue as Kim's abduction case. He pointed out that the Korean and Japanese governments had agreed to wrap up the abduction case both judicially and diplomatically after conducting lengthy probes into the incident.

He also said that Yi's disclosure of state secrets and the media's attempted publication of such information constitute violations of the law. He called upon media organizations to engage in self-regulative efforts and refrain from taking steps which would be detrimental to the national interest.

Meanwhile, the two monthly magazines have reportedly been restricted by the authorities from publishing their October editions over the past few days.

### Kim Chong-pil Discusses Merger With KNP Leader

SK230207 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
23 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Chong-pil met with Korea National Party president Yi Man-sop yesterday to discuss the proposed merger between Yi's minor opposition party and the party Kim is to form next month.

Kim, former chairman of the now defunct ruling Democratic Republic Party [DRP] under the late President Pak Chong-hui, proposed to Yi that the KNP be merged with his yet-to-be-formed party. Kim has declared he will run for the presidency.

Yi, a former DRP lawmaker, hinted he would agree to the merger only if he were given the presidency of the united party, while Kim would be nominated as the party's presidential candidate.

Yi also proposed that the merger be made "on an equal, party-to-party basis."

Most of the 20 KNP lawmakers were affiliated with the Pak administration. Sources predict many KNP lawmakers will rush to join Kim's party once he forms it.

## **Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

### **Malaysia**

#### **Minister Denies Arms Smuggled From Sabah**

*BK210740 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0600 GMT 21 Sep 87*

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Tok Muda Dr Fadzir Che Wan says there is no evidence to date indicating that Sabah is the base for the supply of firearms to Muslim fighters in southern Philippines. He said such charges contained in unofficial reports cannot be believed. If strong evidence was made available, however, quick action will be taken by the government.

The deputy minister was speaking to reporters in Kuala Lumpur today. Recent press reports have quoted a spokesman of the Moro National Liberation Front as saying that thousands of modern firearms had been smuggled into Mindanao last year by returning Muslim fighters. The firearms were said to have originated from Sabah, where a large number of rebels had fled at the height of their conflict with the Philippines Government.

### **Singapore**

#### **Foreign Minister Addresses UN Session**

*BK230409 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES  
in English 22 Sep 87 p 20*

[“Excerpts” of Foreign Minister Dhanabalan’s 21 September speech at UN General Assembly]

[Text] This Assembly is being held at a time when profound changes are underway in the basic structures and processes of international politics. A summit between President Ronald Reagan and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev will be held towards the end of the year.

The two superpowers are on the end of the year.

The two superpowers are on the verge of concluding important arms control agreements. At the same time, relations between China and the Soviet Union now include an increasingly important cooperative dimension.

These developments do not only concern the three great powers directly involved. When these powers reorder their relationships, the ripples spread to the farthest corners of the international system. None of us can escape their consequences.

We must all also adapt to these changes. Readjustment is never easy. Cherished habits of thought, ingrained patterns of behaviour and comfortably familiar policies must be ruthlessly and dispassionately examined in the light of the new situation and, if necessary, discarded.

Human nature being what it is, this is necessarily a painful process. But it has to be done.

I was reminded of this simple fact by a recent statement made by an important international leader. At a meeting of disarmament experts organised by the UN held in June this year, he said:

“...We had to review analytically the traditional approaches to, and established notions about peace and security. In other words, we had to apply new thinking to that major issue of our times.

“In the process of sorting out outdated dogmas and stereotypes, we made at least two fundamental conclusions. First, in terms of the supreme interests of survival, the world is one, notwithstanding its diversity...

“Second, the security of any state would be greater if it abandons the attempts to diminish the security of the other side.”

This statement was made by the Deputy foreign Minister of the Soviet Union. Aleksandr Bessmertnykh. If a superpower recognises the need for change, no other country should deceive itself with the illusion that it can keep to the well-trodden path.

History is littered with the rubble of states that tried to do so.

The United Nations is itself the consequence of a similar period of international readjustment that occurred after the Second World War. It was intended to reorder the manner in which the international system worked and the way in which states dealt with each other.

If its purposes and promise have not been entirely fulfilled, and human nature has proven more intransigent than expected, we should nevertheless ask ourselves what role the UN can play in helping the vast majority of its members adapt to the profound transformations that are now underway.

We, the small states of the Third World, make this majority.

I believe the UN has an important role to play. To dismiss it as irrelevant is easy, cheap, cynical and a serious mistake. Few, if any, of us present here are privy to the private discussions of the great powers.

Few, if any, of us have the ability to directly influence the recalculations of national interests that are occurring as the great powers slowly but inexorably reorder their relationships. Only in the United Nations can we meet as formal equals.

The United Nations, for all its obvious imperfections, is still the only organisation that has at least the potential to protect the rights and interests of small states.

Great powers may be able to do without international institutions. But to Namibians and Palestinians fighting for their homelands, to the South Africans battling the

evil system of apartheid and to all oppressed peoples everywhere struggling against foreign invasion and occupation, only the UN offers some hope that their interests will not be cast into oblivion as the great powers reposition themselves.

The United Nations is thus uniquely situated to help the smaller states adapt to changing patterns of international politics.

Only in the UN are our interests protected. And only the UN can define issues in a manner that helps ease the painful process of readjustment. It does so because when the international community speaks through the adoption of UN resolutions by overwhelming majorities, no state, even if it does not wholly support a particular resolution, should feel threatened.

Every state, whatever its particular interest, is also part of that same international community. The UN compels states, even against their will, to recognise what is ultimately in their own best interest. It would be a mistake to regard the UN merely as a reflection of national interests.

The UN speaks for us all, and in upholding universal principles of law and justice, the UN transcends the national and specific by speaking also to that irreducible core of common interests that bind us together, whatever else may divide us.

It is an axiom that states act in their own interests. But the UN is in all our interests. No state, however intransigent, however indifferent, can therefore indefinitely ignore that United Nations.

A case in point is an issue of vital importance to my country's region: Cambodia. As a study of how the UN has influenced the definition of member states' interests, Cambodia is an issue of more than parochial significance.

When the UN Security Council first met to discuss the invasion and occupation of Cambodia in January 1979, Vietnam at first denied that it had sent any of its forces into Cambodia. Later it claimed that it had only sent in "volunteers".

Finally, under the pressure of the UN, Vietnam admitted that it had sent its armed forces into Cambodia but it insisted that they had entered at the "invitation" of the regime it had installed in Phnom Penh after the invasion, an attempt to suggest that the cart had pulled the horse into Cambodia.

UN pressure has also changed Vietnam's position on the crucial issue of whether a political settlement is necessary in Cambodia. On Jan 5, 1980, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister and some of his "Indochinese colleagues" signed a communique which dealt with Cambodia. He said "the situation in Cambodia is irreversible".

He also affirmed that efforts to "find a political solution for Cambodia were in vain and useless".

Six-and-a-half years later, after successive General Assembly resolutions had enjoined his country to agree to a political solution, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, at a similar meeting, signed a communique acknowledging that he had to work with other countries "to reach a political solution on the Cambodian question".

To have moved from a denial that a problem exists to an admission that there is a problem that can only be solved by political means is a significant first step. The UN can take credit for this important first step. But it is only a first step. For Vietnam to take the next step of actually commencing negotiations to find a political solution, the UN must persuade Vietnam by continuing to take a firm position on the issue.

For a political solution to be durable, it must be just. It must address the common concerns of the parties involved and not merely be a cover to impose one state's will over another by duplicitous means.

This simple truth was stated with clarity and brevity by Mr Gorbachev when he said "the ultimate wisdom lies not in thinking solely of oneself, and worse still to the detriment of the other side. all must feel they have the same degree of security."

We hope that Mr Gorbachev's friends and allies will share his insight and take his advice.

In formulating proposals that embody this principle, the UN also has a vital role to play. The resolutions of the General Assembly on the situation in Cambodia that have been adopted time and again by overwhelming majorities, sketch out the framework for such a solution.

They take into consideration the interests of all parties concerned, not the least of which are Vietnam's interests. And because they reflect the voice of the international community, UN resolutions should not be regarded as a victory for one state or one party over another, but rather as triumphs of our common humanity. There should be no dishonour or disadvantage in complying with the UN...

(Mr Dhanabalan then related the efforts of South-east Asian nations and the international community; to find a solution to the Cambodian problem).

History has demonstrated that all attempts to deny international change must ultimately be futile. Reality has an inconvenient habit of imposing itself on even the most ostrich-like.

As the major powers make the recalculations that will shape the international politics of the next century, our participation in the UN helps ensure that we adapt to the new situation without too long a delay and without too much pain.

But even as we acknowledge the necessity of adaptation, we must not lose sight of certain constant and fixed points of reference. The UN Charter embodies such points of reference and contains the basic moral principles that it is our duty to cleave to even as we adapt to survive.

Herein lies the uniqueness of the UN; it is a vehicle for steadfastness as well as change; a means of ensuring that the necessary and inevitable adaptations will be purposeful rather than random or cynical.

It is for this reason that, despite the inevitability of disappointments along the way, I continue to believe that with the perseverance and dedication of this body, just solutions to Cambodia, the Middle East, South Africa, and the many other troubled regions of the world are still possible.

The UN is a sophisticated instrument that enables its members to safely navigate the treacherous shoals of international politics to reach the safe harbour of international order. It remains the duty of members to find the will to use it.

### **Cambodia**

#### **Radio Gives More Details on Arrested American**

*BK230651 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] On 2 May, while conducting patrol operations in defense of the fatherland, the competent authorities of the PRK arrested an American, Sterling Brian Bono, 35, born in 1952 in Las Animas, Colorado, who had illegally entered Cambodian territory. This person was a lathe operator living at 10034, E.E. Street in Las Animas, Colorado. His father's name is Victor Bono, a U.S. citizen, and his mother's name is Catherine Bono.

Sterling Brian Bono is the holder of passport No 070777504 issued on 23 January 1987 by the passport office in Seattle, United States, and is valid until 22 January 1997.

#### **Report on Recent Thai Border Violations**

*BK200457 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1144 GMT  
19 Sep 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Sep (SPK)—During the week ending 12 September, Thai F-5's, A-37's, and L-19's conducted 11 reconnaissance flights over the intersection of the Cambodian, Lao, and Thai borders and the sectors of Preah Vihear (Preah Vihear Province), Anlung Veng, O Smach, and Chan Kraham (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province), and Poipet, west of Sisophon, Phnum Malai, and O Da (Battambang Province), located 2 to 30 kms inside Cambodian territory.

More serious, on 1 September a Thai L-19 intruded as deep as 30 kms into Cambodian airspace over the western part of Sisophon.

On the ground, Thai gunners shelled several Cambodian border regions. From 30 August to 4 September alone, they poured 5,000 shells on Hill 310 (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province) and Hill 55 and the Pailin region (Battambang Province) and 3,000 more shells on Hills 509 and 564, also in Battambang Province.

During the same week, Cambodian Armed Forces aided by Vietnamese Army volunteers put out of action 146 Khmer reactionaries crossing the border from Thailand, including 84 killed, 40 captured, and 22 forced to surrender. They also seized 86 assorted weapons, 98 mines, and a large quantity of war materiel.

#### **Reportage on Return of 402 'Misled Persons'**

##### **Border Provinces**

*BK171702 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1123 GMT  
17 Sep 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 17—In August this year, 379 people intoxicated by enemy propaganda reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities across the country mostly in the border provinces of Battambang, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey and Kompong Thom, bringing along 287 assorted guns and a large quantity of military gears.

All the returnees, who came in 28 groups and in individuals, included two ex-Pol Potist company commanders and one ex-Sereikan company commander (Sonsannian) and three platoon leaders.

They were helped with necessities to embark on a new life.

##### **Banteay Meanchey Province**

*BK190856 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT  
19 Sep 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Sep (SPK)—Last August 23 misled persons presented themselves to revolutionary authorities in Phnum Srok District, in newly created Banteay Meanchey Province, about 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh.

These returnees, including 13 Pol Potists and 10 Son Sann soldiers, brought along 17 weapons and a quantity of war materiel. They were provided all kinds of facilities by local authorities for a new life with their families.

#### **Attacks Launched on Vietnamese in Phnom Penh**

##### **Grenade Attacks**

*BK180330 [Clandestine] Voice of the National Army of  
Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT  
17 Sep 87*

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh City battlefield: On the night of 28 August our national army, in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers, lobbed

grenades at the Vietnamese in Toek L'ak market in Phnom Penh, killing six and wounding two. On the night of 29 August our national army, in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers, lobbed grenades at the Vietnamese in Tuol Tompong market, killing two and wounding five. On 31 August, our national army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers again lobbed grenades at the Vietnamese in Toek L'ak market, killing three and wounding two. [passage omitted]

#### Further Report

BK190854 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Sep 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] The Phnom Penh City battlefield: Our national Army in cooperation with the local population and fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers lobbed grenades at the Vietnamese enemy in three places inside Phnom Penh City.

On 6 August, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers lobbed grenades at a Vietnamese jeep at the Dumex market, blowing up and damaging the jeep.

On 3 September, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers lobbed grenades at the Vietnamese enemy at the Sereipheap trading center, killing two Vietnamese soldiers.

On 16 September, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers lobbed grenades at the Vietnamese enemy at O Russei marketplace, killing three Vietnamese soldiers. [passage omitted]

#### Review of Fighting Around Phnom Penh

BK230435 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Station commentary: "Our National Army on the Battlefield Around Phnom Penh Intensifies Attacks on the Vietnamese Enemy by Attacking Vietnamese Villages Everywhere"]

[Text] Firmly grasping the directive of our Democratic Kampuchean National Army's Supreme Command, our National Army on the battlefield around Phnom Penh, as on other battlefields throughout the country, has generally intensified attacks against villages to dismantle increasing numbers of Vietnamese administrative networks in villages and communes.

Last August, on the battlefield around Phnom Penh, we dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in 106 villages: 41 villages in north Phnom Penh, 27 villages in

northwest Phnom Penh, and 38 villages in southwest Phnom Penh. In these attacks to dismantle Vietnamese administrative networks in villages and communes, our National Army has promoted the cooperation of the 3-element force, that is getting our people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers and administrative officials forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy to actively take part with our National Army in destroying Vietnamese administrative networks.

In September, the three-element force on the battlefield around Phnom Penh continues to actively attack and dismantle the Vietnamese enemy's administrative networks. In the 1st half of the month, on the battlefield southwest of Phnom Penh, we attacked 43 villages in Samraong Tong and Kong Pisei Districts [Kompong Speu Province]. On the battlefield northwest of Phnom Penh, we attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in 23 villages in Thpong and Udong Districts [Kompong Speu Province]. On the battlefield south of Phnom Penh, we attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in 16 villages in Kandal Stoeng District [Kandal Province].

By attacking so many villages, we are destroying the Vietnamese enemy's military and civil authorities in villages, thus cutting off the enemy's roots. Militarily, the Vietnamese are increasingly short of forces because Cambodian soldiers and officials set up to replace and assist the Vietnamese have been dismantled. Therefore, the Vietnamese are at a loss. Economically, the Vietnamese are having a hard time. Because of our attacks to liberate villages, the Vietnamese cannot plunder our people's property at will, they cannot levy taxes, and so on. Politically, the Vietnamese propaganda network has been destroyed; in other words, the Vietnamese have lost their ears and eyes in villages.

As for us, we have been able to increasingly attack and dismantle Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in accordance with this new direction. This has enabled us to strengthen and expand our forces. More and more people and compatriot Cambodian soldiers and village and commune officials have cooperated with us. We have been able to solve our food supply problem and further expand our liberated zones.

Because of our increasing attacks on villages on the battlefield around Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese are panicking and are chasing after us. We attack this place and the Vietnamese try to oppose us at another. This has also pressured the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh itself and has made them constantly worried. Our National Army on the battlefield around Phnom Penh is determined to use the three-element force to continue attacking and dismantling more Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks to further uproot and isolate the Vietnamese until they tumble in the end.

We wish our National Army, people, and compatriot patriotic Cambodian soldiers on the battlefield around Phnom Penh good health, strength, and success in their

cooperation to attack and liberate villages to contribute to completely liberating our Cambodian fatherland.

## BRIEFS

### Soviet Gymnasts Visit

Phnom Penh, 12 Sep (SPK)—A group of selected Soviet gymnasts from the RSFSR led by its head Aleksandr Barybque gave their first performance on Friday at the Olympic Stadium in Phnom Penh. The group, consisting of six gymnasts and a coach, arrived in Phnom Penh on 9 September for a 1-week tour of Cambodia. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0438 GMT 12 Sep 87 BK]

### Indonesia

**Information Minister Reports on USSR Trip**  
BK231344 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
0700 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Excerpt] This morning in Jakarta, Information Minister Harmoko briefed President Suharto on the outcome of his visit to the Soviet Union at the beginning of this month. Harmoko told newsmen that matters reported to President Suharto included a cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union on the exchange of radio and television broadcast materials within the framework of supporting trade and economic relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union.

He also reported to the president in detail on the follow-up to this agreement, which will be undertaken by the two countries through diplomatic channels. According to Minister Harmoko, President Suharto issued a directive calling for the expansion of information dissemination in support of trade and economic sectors. [passage omitted]

**Pakistani Naval Chief Arrives for Visit**  
BK221820 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1000 GMT  
22 Sep 87

[Text] Java, Sept. 22 (NA-ANTARA)—Pakistani Navy chief of staff Admiral Iftikhar Ahmed Sirohey and entourage are on a visit to the Indonesian Eastern Fleet based in Surabaya.

At the fleet's headquarters Rear Admiral M. Arifin here Monday received his Pakistani guest and discussed about the development of the Indonesian Eastern Fleet. Apart from that the two admirals exchanged gifts before heading to visit the P.T. Pal shipyard here.

In his visit to Surabaya, the Pakistani Navy chief of staff was accompanied by his wife, Begum Zarina Sirohey, and the wife of the Pakistani military attache in Jakarta, Mrs. Muhammad Afsar Khan,

Begum Zarina Sirohey and Mrs. Khan visited Mrs. M. Arifin and were entertained with traditional dances and music performed by artists of Jalasenastri, the Association of Indonesian Navywomen's Wives.

Earlier they had visited the Empu Tantular Museum in Surabaya.

## Philippines

**U.S. Bank Accused of Monetary Manipulation**  
HK231343 Hong Kong AFP in English 1244 GMT  
23 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 23 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino's former chief adviser Wednesday accused Philippine monetary authorities and a U.S. bank of conniving to manipulate the country's dollar reserve figures.

Former Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, testifying before a special House of Representatives committee on crime, alleged that the manoeuvre, which he said took place in 1985, was aimed at obtaining new foreign loans.

He accused Citibank, Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez and Pilipinas Shell President Cesar Buenaventura of having "bloated" the reserves figure by 8.6 million dollars during the previous government of Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr. Arroyo contended that the World Bank subsequently inspected Pilipinas Shell's books and discovered the manipulation.

Mr. Buenaventura, who was appointed by the Aquino government to the Monetary Board, the Central Bank's policy-making body, told the committee hearing he wanted to study Mr. Arroyo's charges before replying.

None of the other parties named by the former executive secretary could be reached for comment.

Following Mr. Arroyo's testimony, committee member Wilfredo Cainglet urged the Philippine Ombudsman to file charges against the parties involved.

Committee chairman Hermogenes Concepcion, said the alleged transaction "indicates a clear pattern of dollar manipulation" and pressed for the ouster of Mr. Fernandez and Mr. Buenaventura from their government posts.

He also expressed concern about the possible effects of Mr. Arroyo's testimony on Manila's debt negotiations with international finance institutions.

Mr. Arroyo said the Monetary Board had "forced" the government-owned Philippine National Oil Co. (PNOC) to borrow 8.6 million dollars from Citibank of New York purportedly to buy crude oil, which he maintained was not needed by the country.

He said Citibank credited the money in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to the Philippine Central Bank to make it appear Manila had enough dollar reserves.

He added that in December 1984, PNOC sold 935,000 barrels of crude oil in transit from Kuwait worth 31.2 million dollars to Pilipinas Shell, but that Mr. Buenaventura's firm eventually cancelled the sale after the World Bank inspected the "bloated" PNOC books.

They made these transactions "just to make our books look good," Mr. Arroyo said.

Mr. Arroyo was summoned by the committee to the hearing to substantiate charges of treason he made against Mr. Buenaventura and two other businessmen in testimony to Congress a few days before he left the Aquino cabinet.

**Aquino, New Cabinet Hold First Meeting**  
*BK231206 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English  
1030 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] President Aquino this morning met for the first time with a newly reconstituted cabinet and approved several measures to start off a no-nonsense cleanup of the government. Gabby Aurillo reports:

[Begin recording] [Aurillo] In a cabinet meeting this morning, the president called upon all cabinet officials to set the example by leading austere and simple life as she announced the completion of a cabinet revamp. Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said the cabinet also decided to intensify the drive against graft in the government, one of the issues raised by renegade soldier Gringo Honasan when he staged the 28 August mutiny. Benigno said the president wants a visible and dramatic improvement in the frontline services of the government, notably the graft-ridden agencies such as the postal bureau, immigration, customs, police, and the transport division of the Foreign Affairs Department. A suggestion was raised to the effect that the quota system be imposed on government officers and that department heads should expose at least one big fish each year.

In the same cabinet meeting, the president made a requirement for all new appointees—even those retained in the cabinet—to submit not only their statements of individual assets and liabilities, but their financial and business interests as well.

It was the first cabinet meeting after President Aquino instituted a revamp mainly due to mounting pressure that was in turn born out of the 28 August coup and how it was handled. Amid high expectations from sectors in and out of the government, [Trade and Industry] Secretary Jose Concepcion, Jr. told reporters how the new cabinet will cope with the problems confronting the nation.

[Concepcion—in progress] to how we will approach the solution to a problem. We should all be reinforcing each other to pursue that objective.

[Aurillo] For his part, Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto said threats against the government, notwithstanding, there is no cause for alarm. As for Colonel Honasan, Ileto said information seems to suggest that the renegade colonel is in Manila and it is a matter of time he will be apprehended. [end recording]

**Improved Services Promised**

*HK231401 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1000 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] The cabinet today approved the president's proposal to improve the services provided by government officials as well as by the entire bureaucracy to cope better with the needs of the people.

In the first cabinet meeting since the foiled 28 August coup, the cabinet also outlined the guidelines for operations. In this connection, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno announced that some measures would be undertaken in the days to come in order to improve the civilian bureaucracy.

[Begin Benigno recording in English] President Aquino can require all presidential appointees to submit not only their statements of assets and liabilities, but also to disclose all their financial and business interests. Among the substantive acts agreed, all heads of departments and agencies should undertake complete measures to assure an austere and simple lifestyle, similar to that of the president. I added that one.

Boosting the substantive acts calls for some dramatic visible improvement with such frontline services as postal system, customs, police, immigration, and so on.

She wants them to go after grafters and imposed in each department, especially the graft-prone ones, a quota of one big fish for all the balance of 1987. And [word indistinct] and unequivocally support law enforcement efforts to erase public perception that the government is helpless and impotent in endorsing the law. [end recording]

At the same time, at the cabinet meeting, the president stressed the importance of unity and team work of cabinet members. According to Secretary Benigno, the president called on her advisers to limit their travels abroad.

Benigno also denied newspaper reports of an inevitable confrontation between Malacanang and the Senate regarding the issue on presidential appointees.

[Begin Benigno recording in English] The cabinet position, meaning, rather, the position of President Aquino's administration, on the matter of presidential appointees being approved by the Commission on Appointments... [changes thought] There are some newspapers that reported, I think, a little bit dramatically and exaggeratedly that the President and the Commission on Appointments were going on a collision course. That is certainly not the case. I think that both are just reaching a sort of compromise agreement as solution to the issue. [end recording]

**Cabinet Revamp Viewed**

*HK221341 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER  
in English 22 Sep 87 p 5*

["Commentary" Column by Bernardo M. de Leon: "No Relief After Cabinet Revamp"]

[Text] The recently concluded Cabinet revamp should bring relief all around but this doesn't seem to be the case. In fact, concern over how President Aquino will

handle the revamp has given way to the anxiety over whether the changes she has wrought would work. This spawns such remarks about the situation being fluid or, worse, volatile and liable to explode any moment. Speculations come cheap and proffered solutions cheaper but they will not change the fact that Joker Arroyo is out—though how far out, is the question. As Vice President, Salvador Laurel is supposed to be still part of the team but being out of the Cabinet, he is like the band member with no music sheet before him. Because he cannot absolutely be free to play a different tune or he will end up being booed and heckled off the stand wishing he had held his peace just a bit longer before insisting on a different repertoire.

The general feeling is that the Cabinet revamp is a sign that President Aquino is responsive to the public clamor, which is different from responding to the nation's needs. In fact it could be a giving-in to the pressure coming from all directions but mostly from elements who have developed a distorted notion that they ought to have a say in how to run the government and that what they conceive to be good for them must also be good for the country. Because of this, Cory's major preoccupation will be to wonder how far she has pleased these elements who see themselves her principal constituency, when they are in fact representatives of vested and selfish interests.

The displeasure President Aquino will arouse over her choices as replacements in her Cabinet would be minor compared to the much more shrill condemnation of her having taken so long to make such changes. There will be those who probably think that she might not have made them without the Aug. 28 coup to prod her. It's a damn if you do, damn if you don't situation that she has to live with.

What's in store for those she has replaced from her Cabinet? One thing sure is they will still be held responsible for future failure of this government. After all, it will be freely said, they had a hand in setting it up and getting it started. Unlike in the United States, they couldn't even write a book about their short, unhappy life with the administration, sure that they have a best seller at hand with huge advances and royalties.

The President's remarks on accepting Joker Arroyo's resignation indicate that she will continue to rely on him for the kind of advice she used to depend on him for. And there is no doubt that he will always be available to give it. It is not easy, after all, to totally relinquish a task that calls for contributing to the making of national decisions. He has also shown himself to be the man who feels he is totally up to the task, and, until he resigned didn't give a damn to those who thought otherwise.

Vice President Laurel this early must see himself playing a major role in the realignment of political groups that majority of observers predict. He has in fact been pictured conducting the kind of campaign that Macapagal did when he was Garci's vice president. The trouble is he

is not alone in his aspirations for Cory Aquino's job. Some of these would be aspirants are in fact with the groupings on whom Laurel may have to bank on for support in his quest for the presidency. Should he choose to remain with the ruling coalition and instead of forming a new one with him as leader, he will also have to deal with people who see themselves playing the same role in the post-Aquino era. Moreover, there is no assurance that President Aquino will step down from power at the end of her six-year term.

As of now, Vice-President Laurel has nothing to show for his recent political hustling except the image of a man in such a hurry that he trips all over himself. For in trying to virtually ride on the coattails of an unpopular and hence, failed rebellion, he showed himself to be totally void of political acumen. If only he had immediately realized the transparency of his moves when he went on that sortie to the different military camps with his obviously loaded questionnaires, perhaps he could have avoided the wave of criticisms, most of them cruel and unkind and painting him as a clumsy opportunist.

And when Mr Laurel told that story of how he was supposedly cheated of a shared leadership of the country after EDSA [Epifanio de los santos avenue] the most people can say is that he was sounding more and more like Gringo Honasan, when the coup leader recalled what the RAM [reform the armed force movement] revolt was really all about and how the traditional politicians had deprived them of the prize that was theirs.

What would be interesting to see is how these people giving themselves credit for precipitating the Cabinet revamp would feel if the revamp does not result in the government taking the direction which to them is the only direction—military anti-communist and by the very nature of such governments, inevitably reactionary.

#### **Tolentino Says Aquino 'Must Not Resign'**

HK230136 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] Former senator and top constitutionalist and parliamentarian Arturo Tolentino expressed opposition yesterday [22 September] against moves from certain sectors to pressure President Aquino to resign. Tolentino said President Aquino should not succumb to the pressures but should remain president because her resignation will create a lot of instability. He said a state of instability or uncertainty is very harmful to a country and its economy. He said the president must not resign but instead should try to pick up the pieces and unite the country.

#### **Ramos Says Economics Key to Stability**

HK231513 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English  
23 Sep 87 pp 1, 16

[By Roy Sinfuego]

[Text] Gen Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff, stressed yesterday that the nation's stability lies not in the military but in economic viability translated into meaningful livelihood for the people.

"In other words, Mr and Mrs Juan de la Cruz must be as economically viable as the rich businessman in Makati," Ramos told the Foreign Correspondents Club of the Philippines (FOCAP) at the Manila Midtown Hotel.

The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief also pointed out that the New People's Army (NPA) is not yet capable of any takeover and remains on the defensive on all fronts, be it in the Southern Luzon and Bicol regions, Mindanao or on Panay island.

But he conceded that the failed Aug 28 coup has given the insurgents an insight into military and government targets as well as affected the fighting capability of the Armed Forces in some areas.

He said the failed coup has opened an opportunity for the NPA rebels to hit government targets, such as the bridges in the Bicol region.

Ramos said that the destruction of vital public facilities, including the demolition of at least five steel towers of the National Power Corp (Napocor) in Bicol, has caused untold sufferings to the people in the region.

He added that many million of pesos were lost in government properties and precious lives lost or damaged by the NPA attacks in the area.

Ramos also cited the importance of media in the search for national stability while the primary responsibility of the AFP is peace and order, and the defense of democratic institutions.

#### **Ileto Says Communists May Be in Government**

*HK240337 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto yesterday [23 September] said it is possible that Vice President Salvador Laurel could be right about the communists in the government. But he warned that the list that was given him is highly classified and could be damaging to the persons involved if they are unsubstantiated.

[Begin Ileto recording] It's possible that he is right. [Words indistinct] intelligence report. Maybe his list came from some intelligence organizations and they are in a position to know. I am aware that some people have been talking about it, but I have not seen it myself and I never did pass any list to anybody. This is a military... but those things are highly classified and you cannot [words indistinct] destroy the personalities involved if you mention names, unless you are really ready to come out with it. [end recording]

Asked if he agreed with the observation that the Philippines is in a state of undeclared war, Secretary Ileto said: [Begin recording] I don't believe so. No, I think we are doing our best to remedy it, in spite of all these killings which have gone on for some time. For the last so many months this has been going on. There is nothing unusual about these killings. [end recording]

#### **Laurel Prepared To Testify**

*HK231445 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 23 Sep 87 pp 1, 12*

[Text] Vice President Salvador H. Laurel said yesterday he is prepared to testify before a joint legislative-executive hearing on his statements that there are communists in the government.

Laurel was responding to a call of Sen. Wigberto Tanada for an inquiry into the presence of communists and other leftist and anti-military elements in the higher and lower echelons of government.

He added that he is ready to share all information on the issue which, Laurel said, has been provided to him and President Aquino by the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA).

According to the vice president, the regular NICA briefings for him and the President show that the number of communists in government can run up to the hundreds if lower-echelon officials, such as those in the provincial and barangay levels, are included.

The President knows the identify of many of them, but the list is, however, classified but may be made public on the President's authority, Laurel stressed.

He also intimated that should the President as commander-in-chief decide, the security and intelligence organizations are ready to announce the names of those in the list after they have taken the necessary precautions to prevent them from going underground once an announcement is made.

Laurel, who resigned as secretary of foreign affairs over irreparable differences with the President on fundamental issues, pointed out that he had recommended to Mrs Aquino that "the military's perception that the government is harboring communists or leftists must not be ignored."

"An effort must be taken to listen to them and enable them to support their charges just as efforts should be taken to disprove those charges that are patently false," he said.

Reacting to the Tanada privilege speech Monday, Laurel said that "while I join Senator Tanada in condemning a witch hunt, our highest officials cannot simply dismiss solid intelligence information as completely baseless."

He added: "The right thing to do is to conduct an exhaustive inquiry and let the chips fall where they may."

Commenting on the eulogies delivered by some senators and congressmen for the slain Bayan [bagong alyansang makabayan-new nationalist alliance] secretary-general, Leandro Aiejandro, Laurel said similar eulogies are also deserved by civilians, policemen, soldiers, and officers

such as Maj Eduardo Gallego, Lanao del Norte PC [Philippine constabulary] provincial commander who was ambushed and killed together with his men Monday, by NPA rebels.

"We must condemn these killings as passionately as we condemn the slaying of Alejandro. There is no justification for terrorism whether by the left or by the right," he said.

**Ramos Assists Military Operations in Bicol**  
*HK231251 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
*1000 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos is in Bicol to personally assist military operations against terrorism in the area. He called on the Bicolanos to unite in fighting the communist threat. The rebels have blown up three bridges in Camarines Sur and the Church in Bicol has issued a statement regarding the incident. Here is the report of (Sonia Leanio) of Radio Bombo, Naga City.

[Begin recording] A command conference in Camp (Baluto), Pili, Camarines Sur has just ended. Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos met with all the military officials in the province. General Ramos called on the citizens to unite in fighting for peace in Bicol. He also said he will send a battalion to Camarines Sur. This additional force is skilled in these kind of operations. He called for cooperation from the citizens and the religious sector. In Archbishop Legaspi's homily on Sunday, this message from Ramos was transmitted to the people. Even Church activities have been impeded due to the current incidents. [end recording]

**Balweg Meets Aquino; Says Autonomy Promised**  
*HK240735 Hong Kong AFP in English 0710 GMT*  
*24 Sep 87*

[Text] Manila, Sept 24 (AFP)—A guerrilla priest negotiating with the government for autonomy for his northern tribal region condemned lawmakers Thursday for opposing an interim body to implement autonomy, government television reported.

Father Conrado Balweg, head of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA), a tribal guerrilla group, made the accusations in a meeting with President Corazon Aquino here Wednesday, and repeated them to the press Thursday, the station said.

The CPLA signed a ceasefire with the government a year ago and is negotiating for autonomy in the Cordillera mountain region, north of here.

Father Balweg accused Representatives William Claver and Samuel Dangwa, both from the disputed region, of blocking the creation of an interim administrative body to implement autonomy there, the television station reported.

He was quoted as saying that Mrs. Aquino had promised him during their meeting Wednesday that the creation of an autonomous region in the Cordilleras would push through.

Father Balweg's statements were made in his first public appearance in the capital since he survived a communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrilla ambush that decimated the CPLA leadership in June.

The Roman Catholic priest was a former NPA member but left the communist rebel army last year to form the CPLA, which now fights the NPA.

**Group Presents Mindanao Autonomy Formula**  
*BK231335 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English*  
*1030 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] The Muslim reformist group of Dimas Pundato today presented what he considers a [word indistinct] formula for the smooth implementation of an autonomy for Mindanao. Again here is Ed Nanquil.

[Begin recording] [Nanquil] The 30,000-man Moro National Liberation Front reformist group, a breakaway faction from Datu Nur Misuari, today pressed for a 4-point process to pave the way for their autonomy in Mindanao. These processes include appointment of Muslims to Congress, creation of the Regional Consultative Commission, formation of the regional security forces, and implementation of the merger of regions 9 and 12. MNLF leader Dimas Pundato said these are all (?envisioned) to satisfy the provisions of the Tripoli agreement.

[Pundato] We are right now having a very encouraging discussion with the Philippine panel.

[Nanquil] Pundato with his wife and two other Muslim leaders met with Senator Aquilino Pimentel, Jr, Mindanao Peace Committee chairman.

[Pimentel] We do not want to exclude any faction because we also believe that if we deal only with some and not with all, then we only will have a partial solution.

[Nanquil] Pimentel explained that Pundato had pledged in January to help seek a peaceful solution to the autonomy problem and was willing to enter into an acceptable compromise. [end recording]

**Major Constabulary Shakeup Announced**  
*HK231439 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER*  
*in English 23 Sep 87 pp 1, 9*

[by Dave Veridiano]

[Text] A major shakeup in the Constabulary was announced yesterday following the relief by the military high command of three generals and 13 other officers linked to the Aug. 28 attempt to overthrow the government.

The revamp involved the designation of two senior colonels as acting regional commanders and 14 other officers to key positions:

—Col. Evaristo G. Carino as acting commander of Regional Command 4 in Southern Tagalog. He replaces the late Brig. Gen. Eugenio A. Ocampo Jr. who died in a helicopter crash last Sept. 5.

—Col. Mariano Baccay Jr. as acting commander of Regional Command 7 in Central Visayas, vice Brig. Gen. Edgardo A. Abenina. Abenina was relieved from his post after he reportedly swung his support behind Lt. Col. Gregorio Honasan's rebel forces in Cebu City and ordered the flags of all the government buildings in that city flown with the red color on top.

—Col. Guillermo T. Domondon as PC/INP [Philippine constabulary-integrated national police] personnel chief, Vice Col. Manuel Salimbangon who was named Recom 7 deputy commander.

—Col. Orville Gabuna, former Antique commander, as chief of staff of the Capital Regional Command (Capcom) and Metropolitan Police Force, vice Domondon.

—Col. Dictador Alquiza as acting Cagayan commander vice Aguinaldo.

—Col. Santiago Alino, former secretary of the Constabulary staff in Camp Crame, as Nueva Ecija provincial commander. He replaces Lt. Col. Eduardo Matillano, who led the rebel soldiers at the Camelot Hotel.

—Col. Cesar Averilla, former deputy PC/INP operations chief, as acting commander of the Cebu Metropolitan District Command. He replaces Col. Anselmo Avenido who was designated Misamis Oriental commander in place of Col. Alejandro Espiritu who was re-assigned to recom 10 headquarters in Cagayan de Oro.

—Lt. Col. Jovencio Gongora as acting Antique commander, vice Gabuna.

—Lt. Col. Senen Hurboda as acting Siquijor commander vice Lt. Col. Senen Navales who was recalled to Recom 7 headquarters.

— Lt. Col. Alberto Escultura as Albay commander, vice Batac.

De Villa had earlier designated Col. Alberto Quiaoit as Pampanga commander, vice Lt. Col. Danilo Rivera; Col. Wenceslao Superable as Camarines Sur commander; Lt. Col. Jaime Liwanag as Masbate PC/INP commander and Col. Julianito Manalo as Laguna PC/INP commander.

Superable replaced Quiaoit, while Liwanag and Manalo took over from Escultura and Lt. Col. Francisco Zubia, respectively.

Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, has emphasized that the reassignments of officers were part of the armed forces' career development program.

Last Monday, four top officers directly under Ramos were reassigned. The announcement of the shuffle was followed later in the afternoon by an order relieving Honasan, three generals and 13 other officers of their posts.

Some of the relieved PC officers are being investigated for their participation to the failed coup bid. The others are said to be members of the Reform the AFP Movement (RAM) a fraternal organization founded by Honasan.

Lt. Col. Rodolfo Aguinaldo, the controversial commander of Cagayan province, reportedly resigned from service and has formed his own army to fight the communist rebels in the region. He claimed to have an army of 5,000 fully armed men composed of discharged soldiers, civilians and natives.

Col. Victor Batac, the Albay commander who led the mutinous soldiers in "controlling" the airport in Legaspi at the height of the coup, reportedly went underground together with his former classmate, Honasan.

#### **Bayan Plans Protests for Alejandro Funeral**

*HK231501 Quezon City MALAYA in English*  
23 Sep 87 pp 1, 12

[By Joey Salgado]

[Text] The left-leaning Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [Bayan-New Nationalist Alliance] has scheduled protest rallies and marches Tuesday, Sept. 29, to coincide with the burial of its slain secretary-general, Lean Alejandro.

Alejandro's widow, Lydenaida, rejected the task force formed by the Quezon City police to probe her husband's slaying. Instead, she sought the creation of an independent fact-finding body composed of "respected legal luminaries."

She said only an independent probe body could come up with results.

Bayan said it plans to set up a "people's investigative committee" on the Alejandro killing.

Lani Mercado, Bayan spokesman, said Bayan members would conduct protest rallies and marches all over the nation during Alejandro's burial. All Bayan regional heads will fly to Manila and contingents from Central Luzon, Southern Tagalog and the Cordilleras will participate in the funeral march, she added.

Alejandro was ambushed Saturday in front of the Bayan headquarters in Quezon City. His driver and two aides were wounded during the attack.

The left-leaning coalition blamed ultra-rightists for Alejandro's killing and added that the Aquino government was indirectly responsible for the murder.

Mercado said Alejandro's body would be taken to his home in Tanza, Navotas, where residents of Navotas and Malabon, the district where he ran and lost for a congressional seat last May 11, are slated to hold a series of meetings to honor Alejandro.

The body will be brought back to the UP [University of the Philippines] Chapel on Monday, the starting point of the Tuesday funeral set to start in the morning.

Mercado told reporters that Bayan members would hold a series of protest actions starting today, which will culminate in Tuesday's funeral march.

Mercado said Bayan would coordinate with police probbers, but expressed doubts that the task force could pinpoint Alejandro's killers.

The people's investigative committee, tentatively named Justice for Lean Committee, will coordinate with "progressive elements" in Congress particularly the human rights committees of both chambers, Mercado said.

"If it is really a democratic institution, then Congress should assist in investigating Lean's killing," Mercado said.

He added that Congress "can conduct its own investigation without sparing anyone."

### Thailand

#### Laos Reportedly Reinforces Troops at Border

BK240935 Bangkok NAEON in Thai 24 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] A correspondent dispatch from Loei Province quoted a Thai informant stationed in Laos as having reported to the Thai military that Laos has reinforced its troops in Boten District, opposite Na Haeo District of Loei Province and Chattrakankoson District of Phitsanulok Province. Major General Khampha Chaluenphomsai, commander of Luang Prabang Military Region 1, Major General Bounphom, commander of 2d Infantry Division and deputy commander of Military Region 1, together with high-level officials of five provinces in the region, namely Sayaboury, Luang Prabang, Bokeo, Oudomsai, and Luang Namtha, arrived aboard a B-8 plane in Boten town early this month and held a meeting under the chairmanship of Maj Gen Khampha.

Participants at the meeting agreed that the five provinces will make joint efforts to boost their production and mobilize the people to repair roads and bridges in the areas along the Thai border so that they can be used for strategic purposes all year round as part of their plans to capture Romklao village inside Thai territory so as to use it as a political bargaining chip in negotiations with Thailand.

Meanwhile, a propaganda unit from Phonkheng military camp in Vientiane also showed videotapes and films to mobilize the people of Boten District to join in fighting Thailand and sending supplies to help the Lao border guards.

The informant also reported that the executive committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Council [as published] had sent a number of officers of up to colonel's rank to be stationed at an operations unit at Bosan village in Boten District to map out tactics against Thai troops.

Food supplies, comprising mostly canned meat received as assistance from the Soviet Union and canned fish and rice smuggled from Thailand, were reportedly delivered to Boten District through Bothao village.

#### Announcement on Military Appointments

BK221029 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai  
18 Sep 87 p 13

[15 September announcement of the Prime Minister's Office on the appointment of military officers for the Royal Services]

[Text] Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defense

1. General Charat Wongsayan, deputy permanent secretary, to be attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary.

2. Lieutenant General Atthaya Phaeophanchon, director general of the Defense Energy Department, to be deputy permanent secretary.

3. Major General Naruthi Phuakphiphat, deputy director general of the Secretariat Department, to be director general of the Secretariat Department.

4. Major General Charan Kunlawanit, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary, to be attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary (lieutenant general payscale).

5. Major General Phaibun Bunprasoet, deputy director general for administration of the Defense Industrial Department, to be director general of the Military Energy Department.

6. Major General Somchai Ramphaikun, chief judge of the Central Military Court, to be judge attached to the Military Judicial Office (major general payscale).

7. Rear Admiral Prakop Chanthasi, chief of staff of the Military Industrial Department, to be deputy director general for administration of the Military Industrial Department.

8. Major General Prathuang Kiatsuwan, chief judge of the Bangkok Military Court, to be chief judge of the Central Military Court.

9. Major General Sakon Suwankasin, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary (major general payscale), to be attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary. [as published]

10. Major General Amphon Chulanon, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary (major general payscale), to be attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary. [as published]

11. Major General Ekkachit Tinsulanon, army specialist, to be deputy director general of the Secretariat Department.

12. Major General Thamrong Watthanachai, assistant director general of the Secretariat Department, to be attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary.

13. Major General Thawat Ketangkun, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary (major general payscale), to be deputy director general for technical affairs of the Military Energy Department.

14. Major General Sunthon Santhanawanit, chief judge of the Supreme Military Court, to be assistant director general of the Judge Advocate Department.

15. Major General Surin Samitthiaphon, judge attached to the Military Judicial Office, to be senior judge of the Supreme Military Court.

16. Colonel Anuchit Sinatyotharak, to be attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary.

17. Navy Captain Phadoem Phumbua, to be deputy director general for technical affairs of the Military Industrial Department.

18. Group Captain Rawiwong Bunnak, to be chief of staff of the Military Industrial Department.

19. Colonelonel Suchin Samutsen, to be assistant director general of the Secretariat Department.

20. Group Captain Sawang Sewamontri, to be attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary (major general payscale).

21. Colonel Monthian Prachuapdi, to be attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary. (major general payscale).

22. Colonel Narunat Kampanatsaenyakon, to be attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary (major general payscale).

23. Colonel Somchin Phensirikun, to be chief judge of the Bangkok Military Court.

24. Colonel Phinyo Na Nakhon, to be chief of the military prosecutors. 25. Colonel Phanlop Chotlekha, to be senior judge of the Supreme Military Court.

#### The Supreme Command

26. General Sunthon Khongsomphong, assistant Army commander, to be Armed Forces chief of staff.

27. General Suraphon Bankitsophon, deputy Armed Forces chief of staff, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

28. General Charan Sammathat, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

29. Air Marshal Athon Ratchanawiphat, director general of the Military Personnel Department, to be deputy Armed Forces chief of staff.

30. Lieutenant General Phat Akkhanibut, director general of the Military Intelligence Department, to be deputy Armed Forces chief of staff.

31. Lieutenant General Wichit Sukmak, director general of the Territorial Defense Department, to be chief of staff officers of the supreme commander.

32. Lieutenant General Wichai Phoemsap, Army comptroller, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander (general payscale).

33. Vice Admiral Prayong Charoensuwwan, commander of the Sattahip Naval Base, to be deputy Armed Forces chief of staff.

34. Lieutenant General Prayut Kosonyutthasan, attached to the Supreme Command, to be director general of the Education and Research Department.

35. Lieutenant General Nisai Baingoen, director of the National Defense Colonelonellege, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

36. Lieutenant General Wichit Bunyawat, director general of the Supreme Command Information Office, to be director general of the Military Intelligence Department.

37. Lieutenant General Chat Chaiwut, assistant chief of staff officers of the supreme commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

38. Lieutenant General Thamniap Thapmani, director general of the Education and Research Department, to be director of the National Defense College.

39. Air Vice Marshal Wichit Warahiran, attached to the Air Force Headquarters, to be director of the Directorate of Joint Personnel.

40. Major General Sombun Sitthichok, deputy director of the National Defense Colonelonellege, to be director of the Armed Forces Staff School.

41. Major General Chap Iamsiri, deputy commander of the 4th Army Region, to be assistant chief of staff officers attached to the supreme commander.

42. Major General Sihadet Bunnak, deputy director of the Supreme Command Information Office, to be director of Supreme Command Information Office.

43. Major General Panya Khwanyu, Army inspector general, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander.

44. Rear Admiral Wichai Suwanphong, director of Psychology and Security Institute, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

45. Air Vice Marshal Suphot Khrutphan, attached to the Office the Permanent Secretary, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

46. Major General Thanaphong Kaeopraphan, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

47. Major General Sommat Samoraphumphiochit, medical officer of the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

48. Major Gener Sawat Saralamj, deputy director of the National Defense College, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

49. Major General Bunsong Saengsuwan, director of the Office of Civil Engineering, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

50. Major General Chao Phuakchaiphaeo, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary (major general payscale), to be attached to the Supreme Command.

51. Navy Captain Prasit Chaipiam, to be deputy director for technical affairs of the National Defense College.

52. Navy Captain Piti Saphanon, to be deputy director of the Directorate of Joint Personnel.

53. Navy Captain M.C. Pusan Sawatdiwat, to be medical officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander.

54. Colonel Ditphong Thiamontri, to be deputy director for administration of the National Defense College.

55. Navy Captain Chuthai Thephanon, to be deputy commander of the Armed Forces Staff School.

56. Colonel Thawanya Praphaphan, to be director of the Civil Engineering Office of the Supreme Command.

57. Colonel Chanin Chuchitarom, to be director of the Psychology and Security Institute.

58. Navy Captain Kraichit Sirisombat, to be deputy director of the Supreme Command Information Office.

#### The Army

59. General Wanchai Ruangtrakun, Armed Forces chief of staff, to be deputy Army commander.

60. Lieutenant General Suchinda Khraprayun, deputy Army chief of staff, to be assistant Army commander.

61. Lieutenant General Charuai Wongsayan, deputy Army chief of staff, to be Army chief of staff.

62. Lieutenant General Kasem Sanguanchatsorakrai, assistant Army chief of staff for logistics, to be deputy Army chief of staff.

63. Lieutenant General Ngamphon Nutsathit, assistant Army chief of staff for intelligence, to be deputy Army chief of staff.

64. Lieutenant General Surat Inthasiri, special operations officer, Army Headquarters, to be attached to Army Headquarters.

65. Lieutenant General Chalath Niyomthai, Army adviser, to be attached to Army Headquarters.

66. Lieutenant General Saphrang Nutsathit, director of Army Arms Manufacturing Center, to be the Army comptroller.

67. Lieutenant General Atsawin Thephakham, director of the Army Medical Department, to be attached to Army Headquarters.

68. Lieutenant General Singha Saowaphap, director of the Mongkutklao Medical Center, to be director of the Army Medical Department.

69. Major General Wira Sewikun, director of Adjutant General Department, to be assistant Army chief of staff for logistics.

70. Major Yutthana Yaemphan, deputy commander of the 1st Army Region, to be assistant Army chief of staff for intelligence.

71. Major General Ophat Phothiphaet, deputy commander of the 4th Army Region, to be special operations officer of Army Headquarters (lieutenant general payscale).

72. Major General Khamron Kanchanakhom, deputy commander of the 1st Army Region, to be Army adviser.

73. Major General Sirin Thupklam, commander of the Artillery Center, to be commander of the Army Arms Manufacturing Center.

74. Major General Chana Yaembunruang, deputy director of the Army Medical Department, to be commander of the Mongkutklao Medical Center.

75. Major General Wirot Saengsanit, commander of the Antiaircraft Artillery Department, to be director of the Territorial Defense Department.

76. Major General Thongniyom Nomsiri, director of the Armed Forces Vehicle Rebuilding Factory, to be attached to Army Headquarters.

77. Major General Phisan Thepsittha, assistant director of the Army Medical Department, to be assistant director of the Army Medical Department.

78. Major General Phinyo Siriyaphan, director of the Pathological Institute, to be assistant director of the Army Medical Department.

79. Major General Anothai Yaemyim, director of the Phra Mongkutklao Medical College's Education Department, to be attached to Army Headquarters.

80. Major General Woraphim Ditsayabut, commander of the 11th Infantry Division, to be deputy commander of the 1st Army Region.

81. Major General Chamlaeng Uchukomon, chief of staff of the 1st Army Region, to be deputy commander of the 1st Army Region.

82. Major General Watthana Sanphanit, commander of the 1st Special Warfare Division, to be chief of staff of the 1st Army Region.
83. Major General Phaeo Phaeophisakun, commander of the 2d Army Circle, to be commander of the Antiaircraft Artillery Division.
84. Major General Thamnu Phutphat, commander of Songkhla Military District, to be deputy commander of the 4th Army Region.
85. Major General Songsoem Wayasoka, commander of the 4th Auxiliary Command, to be deputy commander of the 4th Army Region.
86. Major General Oraphan Watthanawibun, commander of the 2d Special Warfare Division, to be commander of the 1st Special Warfare Division.
87. Major General Surachet Dechatiwong, chief of staff of the Special Warfare Headquarters, to be commander of the 2d Special Warfare Division.
88. Major General Udom Phophi, director of the Education Center of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, to be attached to the Army Command.
89. Major General Kasem Naphasawat, attached to the Army Command, to be director of the Education Center of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy.
90. Major General Kiattisak Mansi, commander of the Army College, to be attached to the Army Command.
91. Major General Wichit Inthraprasong, Army special operations officer of the Army Command, to be attached to the Army Command.
92. Major General Sa-at Sonthirak, Army special operations officer of the Army Command, to be attached to the Army Command.
93. Major General Chinda Ratayaphat, Army special operations officer of the Army Command, to be attached to the Army Command.
94. Major General Panchit Phonlakla, Army special operations officer of the Army Command, to be attached to the Army Command.
95. Major General Wanchai Amphunan, Army special operations officer of the Army Command, to be attached to the Army Command.
96. Major General Phot Phongsuwan, Army specialist, to be attached to the Army Command.
97. Major General Samphao Uttamasathian, Army specialist, to be attached to the Army Command.
98. Major General Itsara Sukhumalachan, Army specialist, to be attached to the Army Command.
99. Major General Nopchalet Buranasiri, Army specialist, to be attached to the Army Command.
100. Major General Ari Chaloeensaenyakon, Army specialist, to be attached to the Army Command.
101. Major General Prasong Photphanit, staff officer attached to the Army Commander Office, to be attached to the Army Command.
102. Major General Sisakun Wongsongsan, staff officer attached to the Army Commander Office, to be attached to the Army Command.
103. Major General Uam Manorat, staff officer attached to the Army Commander Office, to be attached to the Army Command.
104. Col Amphon Khamphiranon to be special operations officer of the Army Command (major general payscale).
105. Colonel Prinya Singhalak to be special operations officer of the Army Command (major general payscale).
106. Colonel Nawet Na Nongkhai to be special operations officer of the Army Command (major general payscale).
107. Colonel Thoetsak Marom to be special operations officer of the Army Command (major general payscale).
108. Colonel Prasat Thaenkham to be special operations officer of the Army Command (major general payscale).
109. Colonel Primon Patthamasukhon to be Army specialist.
110. Colonel Yutthasan Makaramani to be Army specialist.
111. Colonel Nippon Trinet to be Army specialist.
112. Colonel Pricha Patthamanon to be Army specialist.
113. Colonel Sommai Wongbualuang to be Army specialist.
114. Colonel Kowit Yangyun to be Army specialist.
115. Colonel Methi Thammarangsi to be Army specialist.
116. Colonel Sunthon Chaimuanwong to be staff officer of the Army Commander Office (major general payscale).
117. Colonel Chan Bunprasoet to be staff officer of the Army Commander Office (major general payscale).
118. Colonel Chuchip Sutthaphinthu to be staff officer of the Army Commander Office (major general payscale).
119. Colonel Mani Sapsakun to be director of the Adjutant General Department.

120. Colonel Loesak Sutthisamdaeng to be director of the Inspector General Department.

121. Colonel Sakon Nutsathit to be director of the Army Vehicle Rebuilding Factory.

122. Colonel Chawin Pawidapha to be director of the Phra Mongkutklao Hospital's Pathological Institute.

123. Colonel Choetchai Chiamchaisiri to be director of the Education Section, Phra Mongkutklao Medical College.

124. Colonel Chettha Thanacharo to be commander of the 11th Infantry Division.

125. Colonel Amonrat Ruangsawat to be commander of the 4th Auxiliary Command.

126. Colonel Toemsak Palakawong Na Ayutthaya to be chief of staff of the Special Warfare Headquarters.

127. Colonel Karun Chaimuanwong to be commander of the 2d Army Circle.

128. Colonel Chamnong Phairot to be commander of the Songkhla Military District.

129. Colonel Somphong Phimonphan to be commander of the Army College.

130. Colonel Amphon Butmek to be commander of the Artillery Center.

#### The Navy

131. Admiral Praphat Kritsanachan, assistant commander in chief of the Navy, to be Navy commander in chief.

132. Admiral Komut Kamonlanawin, Navy chief of staff, to be deputy commander in chief of the Navy.

133. Admiral Chat Ditthabanchong, commander of the Royal Fleet, to be Navy chief of staff.

134. Vice Admiral Kitti Nakhaket, deputy chief of staff, to be assistant commander in chief of the Navy.

135. Vice Admiral Thaklaeo Sisamrit, deputy commander of the Royal Fleet, to be commander of the Royal Fleet.

136. Vice Admiral Wichan Suansan, deputy commander of the Royal Fleet, to be director of the Navy Dockyard Department.

137. Vice Admiral Somphot Khamasunthon, director of the Naval Education Department, to be deputy chief of staff of the Navy.

138. Vice Admiral Chet Thammarakkhit, assistant commander in chief for logistics service, to be attached to the Navy Headquarters.

139. Rear Admiral Witsanu Prapsakun, attached to the Navy Headquarters, to be assistant commander in chief for naval operations.

140. Rear Admiral Phanit Siyaphai, deputy director of the Naval Medical Department, to be director of the department.

141. Rear Admiral Sommai Sukhaphan, attached to the Navy Headquarters, to be director of the Naval Education Department.

142. Rear Admiral Suet Prathipawanit, attached to the Navy Headquarters, to be Navy adviser

143. Rear Admiral Sawek Tatthong, attached to the Navy Headquarters, to be deputy commander of the Royal Fleet.

144. Rear Admiral Sathit Chitsuk, director of the Naval Operations Department, to be assistant Navy chief of staff for operations.

145. Rear Admiral Sunthon Phonganan, deputy director of the Naval Dock Department, to be deputy commander of the Royal Fleet.

146. Rear Admiral Prasan Chuchinda, deputy chief of staff of the Royal Fleet, to be chief of staff of the Royal Fleet.

147. Rear Admiral Phichit Samutklin, deputy commander of the Sattahip Naval Base, to be commander of the Sattahip Naval Base.

148. Rear Admiral Atsawin Hinchiranan, director of the Navy Transport Department, to be director of the Institute of Advanced Naval Studies.

149. Rear Admiral Phichit Chawanasen, director of Navy Inspector General Department, to be assistant Navy chief of staff for logistics.

150. Rear Admiral Suet Chantharakkha, director of the Naval Science Department, to be assistant Navy chief of staff for intelligence.

151. Rear Admiral Chokdi Insawang, assistant director of the Naval Medical Department, to be deputy director of the Naval Medical Department.

152. Rear Admiral Phot Sattabut, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary, to be attached to the Navy Headquarters.

153. Rear Admiral Phithak Charoensiri, director for Civil Engineering of the Naval Dockyard, to be attached to the Navy Headquarters.

154. Rear Admiral Amphon Thiratham, deputy director of the Phra Chunlachomklao Dock, to be deputy director of the Naval Dockyard for administration.

155. Rear Admiral Amnat Chanthanamatttha, director of the Engineering Development Department, to be deputy director of the Phra Chunlachomklao Dockyard.

156. Rear Admiral Prasit Chantharawekhin, deputy chief of staff of the Royal Fleet, to be director for engineering of the Naval Dockyard.

157. Rear Admiral Phut Chaengchuapkaeo, assistant director for planning of the Phra Chunlachomklao Dockyard, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.

158. Rear Admiral Sutchit Bunnak, attached to Supreme Command, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.

159. Rear Admiral Thep Suphasanguan, commander of the Landing Fleet, to be deputy chief of staff of the Royal Fleet.

160. Rear Admiral Channarong Khwanyu, director of the Naval Welfare Department, to be attached to the Navy Headquarters.

161. Rear Admiral Pralat Wirapri, director of Naval Personnel Department, to be attached to the Navy Headquarters.

162. Rear Admiral Sothon Suyansetthakon, director of the Navy Intelligence Department, to be inspector general of the Navy.

163. Rear Admiral Chan Konkittowin, director of Somdet Phra Pinklao Hospital, to be assistant director of the Naval Medical Department.

164. Rear Admiral Manu Sakhrak, commander of the Songkhla Naval Station, to be deputy director of the Naval Education Department.

165. Rear Admiral Chaleng Ongat, commander of the Bangkok Naval Station, to be director of the Naval Personnel Department.

166. Rear Admiral Sombun Niamloi, commander of the Antisubmarine Force of the Royal Fleet, to be director of the Naval Operations Department.

167. Rear Admiral Somphong Phasuk, director for engineering of the Naval Dockyard, to be director of the Engineering Development Department of the Naval Dockyard.

168. Rear Admiral Prachiat Khieolongya, director of the Plant Department, to be attached to the Navy Headquarters.

169. Rear Admiral Damrong Thuandilok, commander of the Marine Training Center, to be attached to the Navy Headquarters.

170. Rear Admiral Kraiwan Chanthakhet, deputy commander of the Armed Forces Staff School, to be attached to the Navy Headquarters.

171. Rear Admiral Santi Siangsuk, staff officer attached to Navy Headquarters, to be attached to the Navy Headquarters.

172. Rear Admiral Prasoet Intharachot, Navy specialist, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.

173. Rear Admiral Kowit Watthanatham, chief of staff of the Sattahip Naval Base, to be deputy commander of the Sattahip Naval Base.

174. Rear Admiral Thawatchai Kosonnawin, deputy director of the Naval Education Department, to be director of the Navy Intelligence Department.

175. Rear Admiral Wirot Suphakan, Navy specialist, to be attached to the Navy Headquarters.

176. Rear Admiral Phadung Wannasinlapin, Navy specialist, to be attached to the Navy Headquarters.

177. Rear Admiral Tem Charutamara, chief of staff of the Naval Education Department, to be director of the Naval Welfare Department.

178. Rear Admiral Wirat Phumisawat, assistant director of the Hydrography Department, to be attached to the Navy Headquarters.

179. Rear Admiral Phanloet Thimkrachang, Navy specialist, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.

180. Rear Admiral Surachet Siphiphath, Navy specialist, to be attached to the Navy Headquarters.

181. Rear Admiral Sanit Karunyawanit, director of the Naval Logistics Department, to be attached to the Navy Headquarters.

182. Rear Admiral Thira Uttaranon, senior engineer of the Naval Dockyard, to be deputy director for production of the Phra Chunlachomklao Dockyard.

183. Rear Admiral Sommai Chaisombun, assistant director for production of the Phra Chunlachomklao Dockyard, to be attached to the Navy Headquarters.

184. Rear Admiral Chamlong Panpradit, deputy Navy comptroller, to be director of the Naval Logistics Department.

185. Rear Admiral Rot Wiphatphumiprathet, staff officer attached to the Navy Headquarters, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.

186. Captain Supphachai Bunnao to be Navy specialist.

187. Captain Praphon Charunphon to be director of the Marine Training Center.

188. Captain Praphon Nakson to be director of the Plant Department of the Sattahip Naval Base.

189. Captain Manu Siwirot to be staff officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.

190. Captain Chawalit Chinanawin to be chief of staff of the Sattahip Naval Base.

191. Captain Chakchai Komonwiphak to be Navy specialist.
192. Captain Chumphon Phonphong to be Navy specialist.
193. Captain Somnuk Rakson to be director of the Naval Transport Department.
194. Captain Winai Thipso to be director of the Naval Science Department.
195. Captain Direk Phakdi to be director of the Somdet Phra Pinklao Hospital.
196. Captain Narong Osathanon to be chief of staff of the Naval Education Department.
197. Captain Phairat Chuthongchai to be commander of the Landing Fleet of the Royal Fleet.
198. Captain Bamnet Dipayanon to be staff officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
199. Captain Prawet Photosombun to be assistant director of the Hydrography Department.
200. Captain Borasut Chanthai to be director of the Songkhla Naval Station.
201. Captain Thamnun Naksakun to be Navy specialist.
202. Captain Klahan Chanama to be deputy Navy comptroller.
203. Captain Han Sakunphanit to be commander of the Antisubmarine Force of the Royal Fleet.
204. Captain Prakop Konkosikat to be Navy specialist.
205. Captain Bandit Chunhawan to be commander of the Bangkok Naval Station.
206. Captain Praphit Yuktanon to be senior engineer of the Naval Dockyard.
207. Captain Sanan Yensukchai to be Navy specialist.
208. Captain Pricha Songcharoen to be deputy chief of staff of the Royal Fleet.
209. Captain Phongsak Sarakasetrin to be director for Public Works of the Naval Dockyard.
210. Captain Arun Hunthansewi to be assistant director for planning of the Phra Chunlachomklao Naval Dockyard.
211. Captain Chamnong Watthanasuk to be Navy specialist.
212. Captain Songsit Kittiphirachon to be director for training of the Royal Fleet.

The Air Force

213. Air Chief Marshal Woranat Aphichari, assistant Air Force commander, to be Air Force commander.

214. Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin, Air Force chief of staff, to be deputy Air Force commander.
215. Air Marshal Pruangwit Hongsanan, deputy Air Force chief of staff, to be assistant Air Force commander.
216. Air Marshal Kan Phimanthip, commander of the Air Marines, to be Air Force chief of staff.
217. Air Marshal Wira Kitchathon, assistant chief of staff for intelligence, to be deputy Air Force chief of staff.
218. Air Marshal Phisit Sikandit, assistant chief of staff for personnel, to be deputy Air Force chief of staff.
219. Air Marshal Wichai Kanchanapha, director of the Science and Weapons Development Center, to be attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
220. Air Marshal Phayin Sawatdibut, director of the Air Force Advanced Studies Institute, to be attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
221. Air Vice Marshal Charun Wuthikan, deputy Air Force comptroller, to be director of the Science and Weapons Development Center.
222. Air Vice Marshal Sombun Rahong, director of the Air Force Transport Department, to be Air Force adviser.
223. Air Vice Marshal Suwit Chanthapradit, commander of the Air Force Academy, to be commander of the Air Force Advanced Studies Institute.
224. Air Vice Marshal Roengchai Sanitphan, director of the Air Force Intelligence Department, to be assistant Air Force chief of staff for intelligence.
225. Air Vice Marshal Prachum Saisiri, commander of the Air Force Flying School, to be assistant Air Force chief of staff for personnel.
226. Air Vice Marshal Samroeng Koetkao, director of the Air Force Logistics Department, to be assistant chief of staff for logistics.
227. Air Vice Marshal Pricha Nonsi, deputy commander of the Air Marines, to be commander of the Air Marines.
228. Air Vice Marshal Sombat Bunlon, chief of staff of the Air Force Education Department, to be attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
229. Air Vice Marshal Akhom Atwetworawut, director of the Civil Engineer Department, to be attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
230. Air Vice Marshal M.R. Siriphong Thongyai, director of the Air Force Advanced Studies Institute, to be director of the Air Force Intelligence Department.

231. Air Vice Marshal Suthep Theprak, director of the Air Force Welfare Department, to be director of the Air Force Logistics Department.

232. Air Vice Marshal Chaisat Chakhriyarat, director of the Education Department of the Air Force Academy, to be director of the Air Force College.

233. Air Vice Marshal Chaloei Warinthrakhom, chief of staff of the Air Marines Department, to be deputy commander of the Air Marines Department.

234. Air Vice Marshal Phisit Buranasiri, Air Force specialist, to be attached to the Air Force Command.

235. Air Vice Marshal Pricha Iamsupha, Air Force specialist, to be attached to the Air Force Command.

236. Air Vice Marshal Bunliang Chayakun, Air Force specialist, to be attached to the Air Force Command.

237. Air Vice Marshal Sommai Yotprasit, Air Force specialist, to be attached to the Air Force Command.

238. Air Vice Marshal Thirasin Khamphirayanon, chief of staff of the Air Operations Control Department, to be commandant of the Air Force Flying Training School.

239. Group Captain Ekkachai Phunsap to be Air Force specialist.

240. Group Captain Koson Manichak to become director of Chanthrubeksa Hospital of the Air Force Medical Department.

241. Group Captain Sa-at Charoensawat to be Air Force specialist.

242. Group Captain Sombun Hemsorat to be deputy comptroller of the Air Force.

243. Group Captain Naowarat Pananon to be Air Force specialist.

244. Group Captain Chun Samse, to be chief of staff of the Air Operations Department.

245. Group Captain Prasit Kasemthit to be Air Force specialist.

246. Group Captain Prawit Udomphon to be director of the Air Force Communications Department.

247. Group Captain Somsak Wesuwan to be director of the Air Force Welfare Department.

248. Group Captain Phairot Netsiri to be director of the Air Force Civil Engineer Department.

249. Group Captain Chaloei Prasetsi to be commandant of the Air Force Academy.

250. Group Captain Metha Sukwari to be director of the Air Force Academy's Education Division.

251. Group Captain Wichit Samnongsuk to be director of the Air Force Transport Department.

252. Group Captain Monthon Senanan to be Air Force specialist.

253. Group Captain Sa-at Kangwon to be chief of staff of the Air Force Education Department.

254. Group Captain Sawana Phonloet to be chief of staff of the Air Operations Control Department.

255. Group Captain Sombun Chayakon to be Air Force specialist.

256. Group Captain Phinyo Na Nakhon to be Air Force specialist.

The appointments will take effect on 1 October 1987.

Announced on 15 September 1987.

Countersigned: General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister.

### **Air Force List Criticized**

*BK231658 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 19 Sep 87 p 3*

[Editorial: "The Rights of the Superiors"]

[Text] This year's annual military reshuffle list draws no complaints from the Army and the Navy. However, there is a lot of criticism in the Air Force over the appointment of Air Chief Marshal Wananat Aphichari as the Air Force commander instead of Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin.

According to the military reshuffle procedure, each armed force will scrutinize the nominations in their own force before submitting it to the commanders for approval. The annual military reshuffle list will be submitted to the supreme commander and defense minister after it is endorsed by the commanders in chief of each armed force. The prime minister will finally present the list to his majesty the king, and will countersign the royal command.

As a result, a change in the list can take place at any step. Each armed force can expect changes in the reshuffle list they have recommended. The commanders in chief have limited responsibilities, while the high-level superiors have broader responsibilities. So, anybody who makes last minute changes in the reshuffle list must have strong reasons.

The commanders in chief of each armed force cannot accuse their superiors of not noticing their reputations. It is also inappropriate for the commanders in chief to introduce the people they have nominated as their successors to military units while the reshuffle list is pending approval. Such a practice indirectly lowers the decision-making rights of their superiors.

The supreme commander, defense minister, and prime minister have more responsibilities than the commanders in chief, so they are entitled to have different opinions from those commanders.

The reactions from some military groups over the annual military reshuffle list indicates that some military men are attached to individual thoughts rather than principles. If such acts are allowed to happen frequently, the NCO's may protest the decisions made by their platoon commanders because of the examples of their commanders.

#### **Cabinet Approves Trademark Protection**

*BK231345 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office Michai Wirawaithaya reports that the cabinet meeting at Government House this morning approved the protection of trademarks. This is to reduce pressure from the United States over the copyrights protection by Thailand.

[Begin Michai recording] The cabinet approved a proposal for the protection of trademarks to take effect as of this date. The proposal made by the Commerce Ministry was meant to ease U.S. pressure on Thailand over the copyrights protection. The measure is applicable to exports and imports. It bans imports or exports of faked goods or imitations. Manufacturers of licensed trademarks must report to the Customs Department if they know of any imports or exports of fake products using their trademarks.

Anyway, the ban will not affect products brought in or taken out of the country for personal use, such as faked watches and faked shirts of various trademarks. [end recording]

#### **Adopts Further Measures**

*BK230539 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Sep 87 p 2*

[Text] Cabinet yesterday approved a set of new measures aimed at stopping the export and import of counterfeit goods as part of the Thai attempt to ease pressure from the US for effective copyright and trade mark protection.

Under the new measures, export and import of counterfeit goods or goods with imitated trade marks which are similar to registered trade marks are prohibited.

The Commercial Registration Department shall provide the Customs Department with a list of registered trade marks for use in the control at all Customs checkpoints.

Owners of registered trade marks or their representatives may notify the Customs Department to check a shipment of goods in case of suspicion that it contains the counterfeit goods or goods bearing imitated trade marks.

However, in order to prevent inconvenience to exporters and importers, the Customs officials will check on only specific shipments singled out by the owner of a trade mark.

In case of dispute as to whether the goods are counterfeit or their trade marks imitate any of the registered trade marks, authorities at the Commercial Registration Department shall make a final judgment.

A government spokesman said yesterday these new measures reflected the Thai determination to support bona fide trade.

He also said that not only the U.S. but also the European Community has expressed concerns about the violation of trade marks, especially in cases of exports from Thailand to some third countries.

The ban on counterfeit goods, however, shall not be applied to individual travellers who bring "a reasonable quantity" of the banned goods for personal use, for his or her family, or as souvenirs.

This enables tourists to take home cheap counterfeit goods they have bought on the streets in Bangkok.

However, the Cabinet on Sept 15 already resolved to step up law enforcement to crack down on the production and sale of counterfeit goods "as far as the law permits."

The government will also try to speed up the legislation on a new trade mark law, to hold talks with U.S. officials on the protection of pharmaceutical patents, and to ban the export and import of counterfeit goods.

#### **Vietnam**

##### **Visting Guyanese Leader on U.S.-USSR Accord**

*OW221709 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 22 Sep 87*

["Press Statement by General Secretary of Guyanese People's Progressive Party"—VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 22—While here on an official friendship visit, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, general secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, has released the following statement:

"I welcome the agreement reached between the leaders of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. on intermediate and shorter range nuclear weapons. It is a historical achievement of great significance.

"This breakthrough opens the door not only to complete disarmament but also to the improvement of USA-USSR relations.

"Political detente and military detente are today's historical imperatives. They help to relieve man's anxieties and to secure his future.

"I congratulate President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on their accomplishment. The two great powers must now work assiduously to bring about the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction as soon as possible and to cooperate more fully in the peaceful solution of the many problems facing mankind."

##### **Singapore's Stand on Cambodia Rejected**

*OW230757 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 23 Sep 87*

["Vietnam Rejects Singapore's Slanders at UN"—VNA heading]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 23—Vietnam's representative at the United Nations on September 21 rejected Singapore's description of the situation in Kampuchea as

incompatible with the prevailing atmosphere at this 42nd session of the General Assembly.

Speaking at the general debate, Ms. To Nu Thi Ninh said she found it necessary to use the right of answer in face of Singaporean Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan's misinterpretations of Vietnam's actions and intentions in Kampuchea.

Worse still the Singaporean representative dismissed the efforts Vietnam had deployed in conjunction with Indonesia toward a solution to the Kampuchean issue, going so far as to urge the world community to "put pressure on Vietnam".

The Vietnamese representative said that it was most regrettable that the Singaporean foreign minister has used an "unreliable contention" incompatible with the realistic attitude of the majority of the concerned countries as well as with the prevailing atmosphere at the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly.

**ASEAN Stand on Cocktail Party Criticized**  
*BK231516 Hanoi International Service in English*  
1000 GMT 23 Sep 87

[“Event and Opinion” feature]

[Text] Next on the Voice of Vietnam is “Event and Opinion,” dealing with the recent agreement reached in Ho Chi Minh City between Vietnam and Indonesia on a dialogue between the two sides in Kampuchea. At a recent regular press conference held in Hanoi by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, a Hanoi-based *Kyodo* correspondent asked whether there is hope for implementation of this agreement or not. This is also the common concern of world public opinion.

As you know, during his visit to Vietnam from 27 to 29 July Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, on behalf of ASEAN, held talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who represented the three Indochinese countries. The two sides reached an important agreement as expressed by the joint Vietnam-Indonesia press release on 29 July.

The press release said: During an exchange of views on the Indonesian idea of a cocktail party, an understanding was reached that an informal meeting of the two sides in Kampuchea be held on an equal footing, without preconditions, and with no political label. At a later stage, Indonesia was to invite other concerned countries, including Vietnam, to participate in this meeting.

Broad world public opinion, including that in many ASEAN countries, highly values this agreement. After 8 years of impasse, this agreement has paved the way for the solution of the Kampuchea issue. This is an agreement between representatives of the two groups of countries. The question now of whether it will be implemented or not depends on the efforts of the concerned parties.

For their part, the three Indochinese countries always show their correct stand and goodwill. More than a month ago, a conference of the deputy foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam was held in Phnom Penh, capital of Kampuchea. At this meeting, the three Indochinese countries agreed with the Ho Chi Minh City 29 July agreement and pledged to strictly honor it. A copy of the agreement reached between the foreign ministries of Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam was handed over to the Indonesian side on 15 August 1987 with the aim of informing Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja about the Indochinese countries' concern with the Vietnam-Indonesia 29 July agreement and their determination to honor it.

It is regrettable that the ASEAN foreign ministers informal meeting held in Bangkok on 16 August 1987 basically changed the Vietnam-Indonesia agreement. The meeting communique demanded that the dialogue between the two sides in Kampuchea be turned into a dialogue between the Kampuchean parties and Vietnam. The Bangkok meeting also urged that the 8-point proposal of the so-called tripartite government of Democratic Kampuchea be taken as a basis for discussion at the cocktail meeting. By so doing they want to cover up their real intention, that is, to frame Vietnam with a charge of invasion while eluding the responsibility of their support for the genocidal Pol Pot clique and their gross interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

The three Indochinese countries have resolutely rejected the contents of the Bangkok 16 August 1987 communique. The Indonesian paper *Merdeka* on 4 September said: The ASEAN move contains an adventurous intention. Another Indonesian paper *Berita Buana* affirmed that the obstacle to implementation of the Ho Chi Minh City 29 July agreement comes from the ASEAN side. This is the truth.

Vietnam holds that an equitable solution must respect the stands of both sides. Vietnam agrees to dialogue and is trying to promote this trend by practical deeds. All those who are really concerned about a political solution to the Kampuchea issue and peace and stability in Southeast Asia must respect and support the implementation of the Vietnam-Indonesia agreement and make an active contribution to preventing plots and acts of sabotage against this agreement.

**CPV Control Commission Group Visits USSR**  
*OW221734 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT*  
22 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 22—A delegation of the Control Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Tran Huu Duc, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and deputy head of its control commission, visited the Soviet Union from Sept. 11-21.

The Vietnamese delegation studies experience in the audition and control works of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in its current process of restructuration. It had working sessions with the control and

auditing committees of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, and regional and municipal party organizations.

The Vietnamese guests were received by Mikhail Solomentsev, politburo member and chairman of the control committee of the CPSU Central Committee.

**Pham Hung Receives USSR Tourism Delegation**  
*OW231627 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT*  
23 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 23—Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received at the presidential palace the visiting delegation of the Soviet state committee for foreign tourism.

The delegation is led by Vladimir S. Pavlov, chairman of the committee, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee.

Soviet ambassador D.I. Kachin was present at the reception.

Chairman Pham Hung expressed sincere thanks to the Soviet party, government and people for their great and effective support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's cause of national construction and defence and wished for closer cooperation between the tourist services of the two countries following the delegation's visit.

**Pham Hung Sends Greetings, Praises IAEA**  
*OW230731 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT*  
23 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 23—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Hung has sent a message of greetings to the president of the 31st general assembly of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to Hans Blix, IAEA director general, on the occasion of the 30th IAEA anniversary.

After highlighting IAEA's important achievements over the past three decades in applying scientific-technical progress on nuclear energy to peaceful purposes, his message says:

"The world peoples' growing struggle for peace and international security, against the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, for disarmament, the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and other countries aimed at averting the danger of nuclear disasters and the establishment of denuclearization zones...have created favourable conditions for the IAEA to step up its activities in conformity with the principles of international cooperation aimed at utilizing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as adopted at the "UN conference for the promotion of international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy" held in Geneva in April 1987.

"I note with satisfaction that the cooperation between Vietnam and the IAEA over the past 10 years have scored encouraging results and new prospect is opened in

this aspect. Vietnam is beset with difficulties in its efforts to heal the wounds of war and step up socioeconomic development. Its cooperation with the IAEA has actively contributed to building the initial material-technical basis of the country nuclear energy branch, and to training and fostering Vietnamese scientific and technical workers in this field.

"On this occasion, I sincerely thank the IAEA, especially Director General Han Blix and his colleagues in the IAEA secretariat, for having created favourable conditions for the constant expansion of the cooperation".

In conclusion, the message expresses Vietnam's resolve to do its utmost to implement the IAEA's objectives.

**Army Paper Reviews Enemy War of Sabotage**  
*BK221745 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN*  
in Vietnamese 13 Sep 87 P 2

[Article by Hoang Huan: "Be Vigilant To Frustrate the War Conducted by International Reactionaries To Sabotage Us Ideologically and Culturally"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists are colluding with various international reactionary forces in waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against our revolution. In this war, the enemies are dreadfully malicious as they pay special attention to undermining our country ideologically and culturally.

Under many combined overt and covert as well as legal and semi-legal forms of operation, they have frantically conducted psychological warfare and used reactionary and decadent cultural and artistic materials to introduce a depraved lifestyle, especially among our youth. This is aimed at stirring opposition to undermine the internal unity of our people and party cadres in an attempt to weaken our people's confidence in the party and socialist state and sow division between the Army and people and especially between Vietnam and various fraternal countries.

In fact, they have relied on the vestiges of neocolonialist culture while gathering their former henchmen and mustering new reactionary forces both at home and abroad to oppose and undermine our revolution. From many captured documents, we can see how malicious and crafty their schemes and acts are. Each day, through many different ways, they smuggle into our country newspapers and propaganda materials aimed at opposing socialism and smearing our regime while extolling capitalism and the American way of life. In addition to secretly spreading hundreds of thousands of harmful leaflets of various kinds, Western radio stations and Vietnamese radio stations set up by reactionary refugees abroad have regularly broadcast Vietnamese programs distorting the truth and slandering Vietnam. At present, the international reactionaries have even presented

radio programs in Hmong and Khmer languages to slander Vietnam and undermine our national solidarity bloc. In various ways, they have relayed "messages" and sent "affidavits of support" together with sea-sick pills and other medicines inciting and encouraging people to flee the country. Tens of thousands of cassettes containing top hit and exciting Western music and Vietnamese songs composed by refugees have been smuggled into our country and then duplicated and distributed to all localities, especially major cities. We have seized tens of thousands of superstitious books, a large quantity of new "blue" movies produced in capitalist countries, and thousands of pornographic and reactionary films and pictures together with many film projectors. Those establishments found guilty of propagating such enslaved lifestyles and culture have been dealt with and prosecuted by our people in accordance with the law. Many collections of reactionary poems and stories have been smuggled out of the country to cause an uproar abroad, and many training courses and music bands have been organized to serve the enemy's sinister purposes. These are the same old tricks used by the imperialists in their psychological warfare, tricks which have been modernized in terms of substance and technicality, and vigorously practiced by the international reactionaries. Meanwhile, they have constantly sought to distort the truth and refer various negative phenomena in society to the nature of our regime aimed at fomenting discontent and opposition among various degenerate elements and the people.

In view of this, it is necessary for us to be vigilant and clairvoyant so as to satisfactorily struggle against negativism, make our present society healthy, and not allow ourselves to remain passive or helpless before any difficulties. Meanwhile, in order to clearly understand the close relationship between the enemy's schemes and our social setbacks and accurately identify our backwardness and negativism and the enemy's schemes, we should know how to analyze. It is certain that negativism tends to constitute a force that can be exploited by the enemy. Therefore, appropriate and effective policies and measures must be adopted to counter it.

In the struggle against enemy schemes of sabotage on the cultural and ideological front, we must not fail to pay enough attention to the exploitation of religions by the enemy, as this is a major and complex issue that concerns millions of people. The enemy usually takes advantage of the political activities of various religious groups to undermine our revolution and inflict losses on the interests of our people. At this point, we should also clearly identify our party's policy on freedom of religion and the struggle against reactionary conceptions and those who seek to masquerade under the cloak of religion to sow division within and undermine our regime. In reality, we have witnessed many heroic struggles of various patriotic religious groups against the French and U.S. aggressors. Meanwhile, we have also realized that the French colonialists, U.S. imperialists, and international reactionaries have used religion as an instrument of aggression and corruption against our people. They

have taken advantage of religion to carry out their obscurantism and ignominious political design and used various groups in religious garb as capable henchmen to oppose and undermine our revolution. Resorting to all tricks under the cloak of religion, they introduced reactionary political conceptions and negative ways of life into all activities of religious devotees in an attempt to take away clear-sightedness and destroy the progressive and renovative conceptions of human beings.

To frustrate the war conducted by the enemy to sabotage us ideologically and culturally, it is necessary for us—especially our youth who constitute an enormous and highly sensitive force of society—to carry out many long-term and painstaking tasks with a high level of convincing strength not only in the domains of ideology and culture but also in the domains of social life. Meanwhile, we must promptly detect and resolutely punish those seeking to popularize a depraved and reactionary lifestyle and reactionaries engaged in political activities under the cloak of religion to oppose and undermine our revolution.

**NHAN DAN Editorial on Import-Export Trade**  
*BK220310 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 18 Sep 87

[NHAN DAN 19 September editorial: "Management of Exports-Imports"]

[Text] To increase the efficiency of import-export activities, one of the important measures is to put the importation and exportation of key commodities under the close, concentrated management of clearly designated components of central and local sectors concerned or import-export unions of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and other ministries concerned.

Many sectors and localities have concentrated on producing or purchasing export goods. Compared to the 1987 plan norms, the export indexes of coffee, pepper, and coconut are fairly high. The fulfillment of the annual plan norms for a number of industrial, small industrial, and handicraft products stands only at some 50/

percent. The fulfillment of the plan norms for many other important products is low compared to what was set at the beginning of the year. Competition still exists when it comes to purchase and sales of export commodities especially those to be exported to markets outside the socialist community. The main cause lies in the fact that many parties have conducted businesses in the same market and followed the same practice of using import benefits to make up for export losses in an effort to achieve balance in a scattered fashion.

There still exist very high export requirements for all sectors and localities to fulfill. It is necessary for them to achieve at all costs the state plan norms for exports, first of all those relating to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is not only a way of fulfilling the commitments our state has made to the fraternal countries but also a requirement arising from the need to

promote production and improve the people's livelihood through imports. The amount of materials and goods imported from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries accounts for as much as 80 percent of our total import index. These are important items of strategic significance to our national economy and social life.

Under the conditions of an economy in which production remains scattered, overall export operations are small both in scope and variety, and production output comes from different economic sectors. If we want to promote imports from the socialist markets by increasing our export activities we must mobilize the sources of goods and pay attention to product design as well as quantity. As far as those markets outside the socialist community are concerned only by mobilizing the sources of export products can we reduce circulation costs, create conditions for successful business operations, and attract foreign exchange to fulfill our immediate socioeconomic objectives and contribute to effectively solving the urgent issues relating to prices, wages, and money.

To help mobilize the sources of export goods, it is of primary importance to strive to promote production. Export commodity manufacturing facilities, especially central and local state-operated enterprises, must be given priority supply of means of production, raw materials, and energy for export product manufacturing. It is necessary to properly organize the purchase of export commodities. Local products can be purchased for export only by the very localities where the products are being made. General corporations, central export-import corporations, and economic organizations in other localities must use channels provided by inter-business and inter-production collectives or must sign purchasing contracts with the local economic organizations first. It is not permissible to make liberal offers to get everything from the producers or to seek the help of private parties to attract export goods from other localities.

Let the ministries concerned and the localities work closely together in seeking unanimous solutions for issues relating to materials, means of production, payments, and prices that may arise from the buying process, especially when it comes to purchasing goods on year-end production schedules and commodities meeting export criteria and still available in various localities.

Along with seeking measures to solve the above-mentioned urgent issues, it is necessary to reorganize exports-imports and renovate the various economic policies and the export-import mechanism so as to bring into full play the capability of export product manufacturing forces, develop the active role and ingenuity of basic economic organizations in their export-oriented production and business activities, and strengthen the state's concentrated management of foreign trade and foreign exchange-related work.

It is necessary to promptly turn those policies mentioned in the resolutions of the party central committee's second and third plenums regarding import-export and

economic cooperation with foreign countries into concrete policies and measures aimed at shifting the operations of basic state-operated economic organizations to socialist business accounting and renovating state economic management. It is necessary to promptly promulgate systems and policies aimed at guaranteeing economic interests and strongly encouraging all sectors and localities to promote production and accelerate exports, first of all, to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

**Ho Chi Minh City Produces Consumer Goods**  
*OW231055 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT*  
23 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 23—Developing potentials of an industrial centre, Ho Chi Minh City in the past few years has cooperated with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Hungary in producing a number of consumer goods such as readymade clothes, shoes and slippers and electronic appliances.

The cooperation was made on the basis that these socialist countries supplied materials and raw materials to local industrial establishments for production under the other form.

Besides ready-made clothes, the city has since 1986 produced shoe uppers under trade contracts with Soviet enterprises. The contract for producing 1,000,000 pairs of shoe uppers is estimated to be completed by this October. At present, shoe-making factories are being enlarged and reequipped to increase the supply of shoe uppers to the Soviet Union, to 52,000,000 pairs of shoe uppers by 1990.

In cooperation with the ZDA, a Czechoslovak shoe factory, the Saigon factory has over the past seven years produced more than 10,000,000 pairs of canvas shoe uppers in 40 different samples with high quality. Under the Czechoslovak order, the factory from now until 1990 will produce every year 500,000 pairs of shoe uppers.

Meanwhile, the tailoring and electronic services every year produce on orders 2.5 million shirts for friendly countries.

The city's cooperation with Hungary in clothes making, leatherware and rubber goods has made progress. Recently, the Binh Trieu rubber factory has put into operation a production line installed with Hungarian equipment with a capacity of two million pairs of rubber gloves a year. In the near future, the factory will assemble two more production lines to raise the total capacity to 4,000,000 pairs of gloves a year. The produced branded palma will be exported to several socialist countries.

**Conference Held on Military History**  
*BK230755 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1430 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense held a second all-Army conference on military history from 21-22 September.

Attending were Senior General Le Duc Anh, minister of national defense; Colonel General Doan Khue, chief of the General Staff; commanders of various military regions, Army corps, armed services, combat branches, and divisional groups; and leading comrades of various Defense Ministry's agencies, institutes, and research organs throughout the Armed Forces.

The conference pointed out things that must be promptly overcome in years to come. These include a failure to pay due attention to providing guidance for a recapitulative report on the war and for writing a history of the army in unit-building and combat, and inadequate analysis and evaluation of historical documents and events.

After commending what has been done and pointing out what has not yet been done, Senior General Le Duc Anh instructed: The most important demand for rounding off a war and writing a military history is to reflect faithfully

both what is right and what is wrong, what is successful and what is unsuccessful, both rising and waning movements, and what is wrong from what is right. This must be done in a truly objective and scientific manner fully imbued with party character without trying to doctor historical events to suit the policies and resolutions of the leadership.

It is necessary to be very objective while reflecting the truth of history and to avoid parochialism and personality cults as this may cause history to be distorted.

Our country's military history is an invaluable asset that will have a profound effect on future generations and contributes to promoting the historical process of mankind. Therefore, we must be very objective and scientifically-guided if we are to ensure the truth while rounding off a war or writing a military history.

### Australia

#### Protests Scheduled Against Joint Bases

BK241000 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0830 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Hundreds of people are expected to hold demonstrations next month to protest about the joint Australian and United States defense facilities at Pine Gap in the Northern Territory.

The week-long protest will be timed to coincide with the 10th anniversary of the agreement between the two nations. The Anti-Bases Campaign Coalition group hopes similar demonstrations will take place simultaneously at other joint defense bases in other parts of Australia.

Senator Jo Vallentine told Radio Australia's (Michael Cavernor) there was no reason for such bases in Australia.

[Begin recording] [(Cavernor)] Organized by a group calling itself the Anti-Bases Campaign Coalition, it hopes the protests will occur at the same time as similar demonstrations against joint facilities happen in other parts of Australia. The coalition believes Australia should review its stand on nuclear bases and visits by nuclear-powered warships.

Senator Jo Vallentine, a strong anti-nuclear activist, says there is no reason for such bases in Australia.

[Vallentine] [Words indistinct] for the United States function in their tracking and targeting of their enemy—the Soviet Union. Now, by way of these bases on Australian soil that enemy becomes our enemy which I think is totally unacceptable. [end recording]

#### Government Supports U.S. Attack on Iranian Ship

BK230419 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0230 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] The federal government has supported the American action against Iranian ships in the Persian Gulf.

On Monday a helicopter from a United States frigate *Jarret* attacked an Iranian landing craft near Bahrain after spotting it sowing mines in the area. The *Jarret* later fired warning shots at an Iranian Navy hovercraft which approached the *Jarret* while it was towing the captured landing craft.

The acting minister for foreign affairs, Senator Evans, said the action appeared to be in response to a direct threat to the safety and security of American ships and crews. He said there had to be freedom of navigation for all countries in the Gulf.

#### Withdrawal of Financial Support of UN Body

BK230430 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0230 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] The Australian Government is to withdraw its financial support for the United Nations Industrial Development Agency. [as heard] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, met with the agency director, Mr Domingo Siazon, in Vienna giving notice that Australia will pull out in 12 months time.

The decision, which will save Australia \$1.4 million [Australian dollars] a year, follows cuts announced in this year's federal budget.

The foreign affairs spokesman says the decision came after it was decided the benefits of membership did not justify the expenditure. However, Australia will still take part in the United Nations Development Program.

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25 September 87

